



Mapping the Way Towards Achieving Sustainable Development in the Arab Region

Technical Annexes

A Focus on Food, Water Climate and Disaster Related SDGs

2018

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ANNEX I. THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES CLIMATE RISK NEXUS INITIATIVE



Addressing food security, water scarcity and social vulnerability to build resilience in the Arab region

Background

A rapidly changing climate, greater exposure to disaster risks, and trends of land degradation, food and water insecurity, present an unprecedented challenge for development in the Arab region. Social vulnerability and instability, poverty and inequality, migration and population growth, and urbanization are increasingly complex to manage, not least due to natural constraints such as limited arable land and freshwater. Climate change adds complexity to a number of these trends, making natural shocks and stresses like drought more frequent, intense and in some cases, creating new risk hotspots that demand urgent and concerted action.

The situation is particularly severe for vulnerable communities in the region that are already struggling with food and water insecurity. Unless assisted, these communities will likely not be able to cope in a scenario where growing and accessing food, and ensuring sufficient water for production and consumption, is ever more difficult. Some countries in the region may face the threat of decades of development progress being rolled-back and situations of vulnerability and poverty becoming entrenched.

It is increasingly clear that if development is not risk-informed, it is not sustainable. National development policy needs to be rethought, with investments in risk and resilience representing an important part of development cooperation in our ever-more complex and inter-connected region. Achieving the vision of both LAS and member states to succeed in making development sustainable requires a deep appreciation of climate and disaster trends, dryland expansion, food and water insecurity, as well as increasing levels of social vulnerability.

Climate change is compounding development challenges in the Arab region, and is acting as a risk multiplier to various social and development issues. The 5th Assessment Report AR5 (2014) of the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) classifies arid and semi-arid lands in the region as highly vulnerable to climate change, and notes that the Arab region will face serious climate and disaster risks in coming years. Existing risks to food security in the natural sphere (drought, ground water scarcity, crop disease) and in the social sphere (social instability, inflation, food price spikes) are being exacerbated by climate change, increased climate variability and extreme disaster events. Moreover, models project that domestic food production will decline by 10-20 percent in the region due to climate change, directly impacting countries for which agriculture is a major employment base. A particular concern is the increased severity and frequency of droughts and floods in key cereal exporting regions.

The world's most food import dependent and water insecure region, with high vulnerability to drought risk, is also facing a series of conflicts, including one of history's most serious humanitarian crises. In the period 2006-2010, the region saw one of its most severe drought cycles in modern times, which lead to loss of livelihoods, high fuel and food prices and decreased purchasing power, in particular for those already vulnerable and poor. It also fuelled migrations and social tensions and contributed to severe food and water insecurity in many countries. Understanding how these risks and trends converge, interact and reinforce each other is becoming ever more relevant, in particular as climate change, increased climate variability and extreme events will further exacerbate the existing situation.

2015 is a historic year for crafting a new development agenda that can turn challenges into opportunities for sustainable development. The World Conference on DRR in Sendai, launch of the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the post-2015 agenda in New York, and the new climate agreement at the UN Climate Change Conference in Paris, together set the stage for the risk and resilience agenda. Emerging frameworks for climate change and disaster risk reduction (DRR) will be vital for achieving the broader development agenda, to ensure from climate and disaster risks do not exacerbate situations of food/water insecurity and social vulnerability.

The Climate Risk Nexus Initiative helps realize the goal of LAS to achieve greater policy coherence across goals of climate change, disaster risk reduction, food and water security, and social vulnerability. The Initiative will enhance partnerships needed for LAS to achieve this goal, including but going beyond partners in the UN Development System such as UNDP, UNISDR and WFP. The current document serves as a guiding instrument under which projects would be developed between LAS, partner agencies and interested donors. A core goal is to develop capacities of LAS and member states to take integrated approaches to implement the Arab Plan of Action on Climate Change 2010-2020 (APACC) and the Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2010-2020 (ASDRR) with overall goals of combating land degradation, food and water insecurity and social vulnerability.

The Initiative is developed in support to the LAS Environment and Sustainable Development Department, with submission of the document planned in November 2015 for review by the Arab Ministers Responsible for Environment (CAMRE) and the LAS Economic and Social Council. The design process has benefited from consultations during 2015 in Cairo between regional offices of various agencies – ACF, ACSAD, AWC, CEDARE, CIMA Foundation, Complutense University of Madrid, ESCWA, FAO, GIZ, IFPRI, LAS, RAED, SDC, UNDP, UNISDR, WFP and WMO. This included partner meetings hosted by WFP on 4 June and by UNISDR on 14 July. A core group consisting of LAS, UNDP, WFP, UNISDR and AWC was constituted to lead design of the initiative. The process benefited greatly from technical support of UNDP's Arab Climate Resilience Initiative.

The objective of the Climate Risk Nexus Initiative is to develop capacities of LAS and Member States to enact decisions and policies that better manage the growing complexity of risks and support the resilience of people. Development in the Arab region is inherently complex and non-linear, with shocks and stresses the new norm. This calls for more integrated approaches that address converging drivers of change and policy responses across disciplines. Achieving sustainable development goals in the post-2015 era will be impossible unless nations and communities are able to address risks from a range of factors with development systems that are able to anticipate, shape and adapt to change facing the region.

A consensus is emerging, globally and in the Arab region, that development must be risk-informed and holistic in order for it to be sustainable. Taken together, the converging risks from climate change, drought and disasters, land degradation, food/water insecurity and social vulnerability, threaten to reverse progress on almost all aspects of development. A Nexus approach engages the reality that these issues are inextricably linked and that actions in one area have impacts in all the others. It focuses on efforts that integrate management and governance across sectors and scales, help partners move beyond conventional policy- and decision-making in 'silos', and leads to an approach that manages trade-offs and builds overall resilience of development through synergies across thematic areas.

The Climate Risk Nexus Initiative will help develop capacities of regional and local partners to address gaps that exist to achieving more risk-informed development and help to strengthen the resilience of people. One major gap is the lack of a strong 'Arab region profile' that helps understand the nature of converging risks in the region and the implications for development goals in the region, and beyond. By improving the use of science and capacities of networks in the region, a better picture of the risk and resilience profile of the region can emerge. An important gap likewise exists in use of science for decision-making processes, with development policies and practices often not aligned to the actual contextual analysis and needs that arises from accurate science and data generation.

Much development policy making in the region remains focused on sectoral, linear approaches to decision-making that fails to engage the complexity of converging risks and challenges, and fails to engage the benefits of a nexus approach. While initiatives for climate and disaster resilience, land, water and food security, and social empowerment all proceed in parallel, they each face gaps in achieving their individual aspired results, often owing to lack of means to address converging risks and cross-thematic issues that would be more in focus from a nexus approach.

The Climate Risk Nexus Initiative builds bridges among development goals, actors and initiatives, bringing forth added-value from synergies and complementarities. The Initiative serves as a platform for joint programming between LAS and partner agencies to bring about a series of outcomes in the region that engage the complexity of risks, and exemplify resilient-based development solutions. Through this initiative, efforts will be made to: strengthen regional cooperation and knowledge networks across disciplines, respond to gaps in science and data for managing risks, and enhance use of indicators and early warning systems, building local leadership and capacities for risk and resilience, and support transformational change in development policies. To achieve these various strategic goals, an Arab Geographical Information Room (AGIR), will be instituted and hosted by the Arab Water Council (AWC), and supported by a Unit of technical excellence that established by the LAS Arab Ministerial Water Council in 2015.

Four Areas of Work are identified below as being critical to achieving an integrated set of outcomes under the post-2015 development agenda, the Arab Plan of Action on Climate Change and the Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction. A series of projects would be generated under the Initiative for the 2015-2020 period under these Areas of Work, while the initiative will also support establishment of networks among regional and national institutions and centers of excellence across disciplines. In doing so, it will help create synergies across sectors to reduce fragmentation of efforts, and make existing efforts 'greater than the sum of their parts'.

Area of Work 1) Science and Data Readiness for Decision-Making

At the base of a risk-informed approach to decision-making is the need for better scientific information and data on climate and disaster risks, land degradation, food/water insecurity and social vulnerability, and the technology and research networks needed to generate and interpret them. Science can provide an improved foundation for decision-making and policy setting in a region defined by increasing complexity and greater need for systems-based thinking and decision-making. Only through adequate knowledge about the evolving and converging risks can effective responses be considered.

Activities will help meet needs of decision makers for better characterization of hazards, vulnerabilities and exposure for assessment and monitoring purposes; increased synergies between data sets; enhanced quality and uptake of climate impact and disaster loss databases for better prevention; improved decision-making in changing risk contexts (risk literacy); advancing the understanding of root causes of climate and disaster impacts, land degradation and food/water insecurity; and strengthening resilience through knowledge-based prevention. Modelling and analysing climate and disaster risk scenarios helps anticipate risk to land, food and water security and reducing social vulnerability. This will promote ways to better mitigate multi-hazard risks and support inter-disciplinary actions between natural and social sciences that can help improve the role of the science in decision-making.

Remote sensing, Geographical Information Systems (GIS), Management Information Systems (MIS) and modelling techniques would be engaged, to more reliably predict temporal and spatial distribution of risk in the region, forecast severity and frequency of extreme temperatures, evapotranspiration, drought, etc. This would also support enhanced understanding of overlays with human development indicators and social vulnerability data in communities most subject to climate and disaster risks.

While a good network of institutions has emerged across the region, gaps still remain in the generation of data and information needed to craft effective policies and actions. The partnership would help establish a network of institutions to coordinate existing scientific capabilities for enhanced use of science and technology in understanding risks; develop inter-disciplinary alliances among scientific think tanks; and institutional capacities to capture and analyse data at various scales. This includes links to on-going initiatives by LAS and the UN, such as ESCWA's Regional Initiative for Assessment of Climate Impacts on Water Resources and Socio-Economic Vulnerability in the Arab Region (RICCAR).

Area of Work 2) Tools and Technology for Risk-Informed Development

Building on an improved base of scientific data and information, the partnership will support initiatives for the use of innovative tools and technology for decision-making.

Decisions meant to build resilience should focus on a set of measures that ensure all investments consider the risks posed to development from climate and disaster trends, dryland expansion, food/water insecurity and social vulnerability. This includes improved analysis and monitoring capacities to track converging risks and progress in implementing SDGs, the Arab Climate Change Action Plan, and the Arab DRR Strategy among others.

One important focus will be integrated risk assessment tools and methodologies to better understand converging risks from climate and disaster trends, dryland expansion and food/water insecurity to social vulnerability and human development in the Arab region.

In a region facing momentous change, risk assessments help keep the pulse of events and account for spatial and temporal changes in natural and climate change-induced hazards, as well as the evolving social vulnerabilities in the region. This includes methodologies geared to understanding the nexus between climate and disaster trends, dryland expansion and food/water insecurity and the evolving nature of social vulnerability and human development challenges in the region.

The partnership will also support production of high-level reports on the state of multi-dimensional risk trends in the region, capturing findings of social vulnerability that are unique to the profile of the Arab region.

It will include use of enhanced indicator systems to monitor trends in reducing risks to land, food and water security, social vulnerability and human development results. Improvements will be supported in data collection and design of indicators that bridge trends in ecological and natural resource systems, and social vulnerability and human development data. Reports may include regional reports as well as policy briefs on specific issues such as implications of climate and drought risk for land degradation and poverty in crisis-affected contexts; policies for de-risking scaled-up finance for action on climate change, or other topics.

Improved early warning mechanisms and systems are also a key issue in focus for new initiatives under the partnership

for provision of reliable and predictable dissemination of observations, monitoring and predictions at the regional level to support early action. This will support better communication of risk information and reliable warnings to potentially affected communities and the poor in particular. This supports hazard monitoring and early warning services, including weather and hydrological monitoring, forecast capabilities and use of risk assessment methodologies in agricultural advisories, flood risk monitoring etc.

Area of Work 3) Local Leadership and Capacity Development

The development of local capacity and leadership is central to delivering on improved management of multi-dimensional risks and reduction of social vulnerability. This partnership will help build capacities of a cadre of local officials from across the region to develop a deeper appreciation of climate and disaster risks and a greater ability to formulate and implement policy frameworks that support land, food and water security and local development goals.

To support local institutions fit for purpose in an era of growing complexity and climate disruption, the partnership will help strengthen leadership skills of decision-makers and mid-level staff to emerge as future policy shapers. Addressing local challenges needs leaders, who can innovate, manage, communicate and deliver on climate change and DRR agendas, manage risks across land, food and water disciplines, and deliver results for social resilience and human development in varied contexts, from high and middle-income countries, to low-income and protracted crisis contexts.

The partnership will engage world-class experts in risk management from the United Nations and leading think tanks globally for training sessions with local leaders on specific issues such as climate change and DRR. This would include developing theories of change around the risk and resilience agenda; overview of key risk trends; global best practices to mainstream risk in development policy; and tools to de-risk and scale up investments into priorities such as climate change and DRR actions.

The partnerships will also support national and local government capacities for new laws, regulations, policies, programmes and coordination mechanisms to mainstream climate and disaster risk and the nexus to land, food and water insecurity into the development process. Initiatives would link to and bolster processes underway at country level, including projects on climate change, DRR and natural resource security. A strong focus would be on toolkits and capacities for mainstreaming climate and disaster risks into natural resource and human development policies, systems for de-risking development investments and social protection programmes, and enabling regulatory environments that provide incentives for institutional and private sector investors to take on a nexus approach.

Area of Work 4) Strategies and Policies for Transformative Change

To achieve the type of transformational change envisaged under the new post-2015 development agenda, and key regional strategies like the Arab Climate Change Action Plan and Arab DRR Strategy, efforts are needed to overcome barriers to scaled-up investments in areas like climate change and DRR to achieve resilience-based development. The partnership would support identification and removal of a range of regulatory, financial and informational barriers to scaled-up finance. This includes instruments to help clarify responsibilities across sectors, as well as financial instruments like guarantees, climate-risk insurance and equity co-investments.

A key focus will also be on mobilizing the role of institutional and private sector investors, international or domestic. Partnerships with institutional investors and the private sector, including the growing role of Arab partners, will be important to meeting the implementation challenge. The clean technology sector for example is leading the effort to bring to bear climate-resilient technologies for food and water security, while the insurance sector can help communities reduce climate and disaster risk, stimulate investments in local livelihoods as well as support recovery from impacts.

Closely related to this is the growing consensus in the region that in order to deliver on resilience a need exists to make infrastructure developments responsive to climate and disaster risks. Ensuring infrastructure investments are risk-informed is an opportunity to reduce rather than lock-in future climate and disaster impacts. With massive investments expected in coming years on new infrastructure, in sectors like irrigation, transport, ports, urban expansion, etc., an opportunity exists to bring to bear cutting-edge solutions. This is also critical for the goal of 'building-back better' in post-conflict settings in the region where new infrastructure is often in focus in recovery efforts.

Joint Actions

Expected Outcomes	Activities		
Area of Work 1: Science and Data Readiness for Decision-Making			
1.1	Improved risk knowledge to ensure that decision making and policy development are risk-informed with reliable and data on hazards, exposure, and vulnerabilities in the Arab Region.	Support multi hazard modeling, mapping and assess its impacts in drylands, oasis, hydrological basins, cities, lakes and water bodies, trans-boundary basins, and in land use/ Cover by compiling scientific information and data on climate and disaster risks in the Arab region with focus on food and water security	
		Undertaking a climate risk analysis based on historical disaster losses in the Arab region.	UNISDR
		Modeling and mapping socio-economic impacts of water scarcity and other hazards.	WFP/AWC
1.2	Enhanced understanding of overlays with human development indicators and social vulnerability data in communities at high risk from climate and disaster risks.	Mapping social vulnerability in the context of climate change and its associated risk in Arab Region.	UNISDR
1.3	Established network of institutions to coordinate existing regional scientific capabilities for enhanced use of science and technology in understanding risks.	Establishing an Arab Science and Technology Advisory group for Disaster Risk Reduction connected to other regional and global Networks	
		Establishing linkages with on-going initiatives by LAS and the UN, such as ESCWA's Regional Initiative for Assessment of Climate Impacts on Water Resources and Socio-Economic Vulnerability in the Arab Region (RICCAR).	
Area of Work 2: Tools and Technology for Risk-Informed Development			
2.1	Improved use of innovative tools, technology, and set of measures to support risk-sensitive investments and development.	Establishing the Arab Geo-information Room "AGIR"	WFP/AWC
		Supporting early warning mechanisms and systems at the regional level to support early action including weather and hydrological monitoring, forecast capabilities and use of risk assessment methodologies in agricultural advisories, flood risk monitoring etc.	
		Developing a Knowledge sharing information system	
2.2	Produced data and information highlighting the multi-dimensional risk trends in the region	Producing policy briefs and reports on regional hazards, exposure, vulnerabilities, disaster risk trends, impacts of climate change, drought risk and land degradation, food security, water security, disaster risk and sustainable development, etc.	
		Supporting data collection and design of indicators that bridge trends in ecological and natural resource systems, and social vulnerability and human development data.	

Area of Work 3: Local Leadership and Capacity Development

3.1	Strengthened capacities and knowledge of local institutions and authorities on climate-risk nexus in the context of sustainable development.	Supporting the development and sharing of disaggregated data by localities and regions as possible to enable a risk-informed planning and investment at local level.	UNISDR
		Raising awareness of local authorities, civil societies, communities, and other stakeholders on the disaster risk trends, challenges posed by climate change, food and water security concerns and encourage their feedback and participation in identification of challenges.	UNDP
3.2	Enhanced governance capacities to bolster efforts underway at country and regional level on climate change, DRR and natural resource security.	Supporting new national policies, strategies and institutional capacities for dealing with climate risk and achieving Sustainable Development Goals in several Arab countries.	UNDP
		Facilitating South-South Cooperation between Arab governments and stakeholders and their peers in other regions collaborating with the League of Arab State. A UNDP and China "Arab-China Climate Resilience Partnership" Project	UNISDR
		Supporting local-national coordination mechanisms to improve cooperation, multi-stakeholder engagement and effective flow of information	UNDP
		Developing national capacities on theories of change around the risk and resilience agenda; including nexus of climate change, migration and displacement in Arab region. UNDP Country offices, governments and national partners "Climate Change and Security Initiative"	

Area of Work 4: Strategies and Policies for Transformative Change

4.1	Scaled up investments in reducing disaster risk and managing climate change in support of resilience-based development.	Sensitizing and mobilizing private sector investors, international, regional and local partners to scale up investment in climate-resilient technologies for food and water security.	AWC
		Support the implementation of Land Degradation Neutrality in Arab region to address nexus of climate to desertification trends and build land degradation strategy.	UNCCD, IUCN, UNDP, UNEP,
4.2	Strengthened coherence in the implementation, monitoring and reporting of regional plans on SDGs, the Arab Climate Change Action Plan, Arab Water Security strategy, Arab Strategy for DRR and other relevant regional policies and plans.	Providing input, including regional fact sheets on climate risk, to support the implementation and reporting on regional relevant policies and plans based on data and information developed under CRNI.	
		Developing methodologies to improve the understanding of climate-risk nexus, dryland expansion and food/water insecurity and the evolving nature of social vulnerability and human development challenges in the region.	

Operation, coordination and management of CRNI

	Established governance and operational arrangements for CRNI	Establishing the Steering committee, and setting up management, monitoring and reporting mechanism, including reaching out to new partners and raising resources.	
	AGIR is established and operational coordinated by the Arab Water Council	Initiating and promoting the LAS/CRN initiative, including the AGIR facility in the MENA region and coordination of staffing and logistic	WFP/AWC

ANNEX II. THE MAIN NATURAL RESOURCES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERIZATION IN THE ARAB STATES



Table 1. The main natural resources characteristic in the Arab States

Country	Land area (sq. km)	Vegetation Cover	Rain-fed Areas			Irrigated Croplands		Freshwater Withdrawal	
		Hectare	Rangelands Hectare	Rain-fed Croplands Hectare	Forests Hectare	Hectare	Hectare	km3/year	Per Capita
Algeria	2,381,740	41442276	20660325	17120925.3	1429044	569400	5.72	176	
Bahrain	750	6900	Data missing	Data missing	175954	4000	0.36	540	
Comoros	1,860	154938	Data missing	Data missing	5132450	100	0.01	17	
Djibouti	23,180	1701412	1677929.3	3062.04	1009840	1000	0.02	44	
Egypt	1,001,450	3705365	336662.8	376990.97	206140	3422000	68.3	999	
Iraq	434,320	8729832	4241880.5	2254429.92	100145	3525000	66	2,911	
Jordan	88,780	7881888.4	6373402	34329.56	825208	78900	0.94	163	
Kuwait	17,818.00	151453	28398.896	12005.13	0	8600	0.91	390	
Lebanon	10,230	688479	127479.79	420878.95	97658	104000	1.31	342	
Libya	1,759,540	15483952	8907470.4	2710030.88	137082	470000	4.33	846	
Mauritania	1,030,700	39681950	33619697	5507506.47	2460642	45000	1.35	437	
Morocco	446,300	30035990	10305707	12383240.65	6954	1485000	12.61	385	
Oman	309,500.00	2135550	1630461.4	332056.33	2976	58900	1.32	470	
Palestine	6,000	-	-	-	54727630	0	-	-	
Qatar	11,586.00	64881.6	15591.664	6769.37	0	12900	0.44	510	
Saudi Arabia	2,149,690.00	173479983	69976538	17975820.82	6775240	1620000	23.67	876	
Somalia	627,337.00	44039057.4	28521487	10520291.8	527968	200000	3.3	411	
Sudan	1,861,484.00	107035330	55573964	16605886.27	0	1890000	27.59	687	
Syria	183,630	13900791	4638727.3	4693440.54	317680	1341000	16.76	908	
Tunisia	155,360	9787680	4133214.3	3808536.52	0	397000	2.85	294	
UAE	83,600.00	568480	20247.372	17842.01	975	92000	3.99	1,557	
Western Sahara	266,000.00	0	0	0	1074845	0	-	-	
Yemen	527,968.00	23441779.2	14535037	3742794.81	5345.4	680100	3.57	172	
TOTAL	13,378,823	524117967.6	265324219	98526838.34	75013776.4	16004900	245.35	673	

Information is calculated from Arino et al. (2008) and The European Space Agency (2010) http://www.esa.int/images/globcover_poster_2010_H.jpg.

Table 2. The main socio-economic characterization in the Arab States

Country	Population	Growth rates	Migration	GDP	Per capita	Agric Share in GDP	Unemployment rates	Below Poverty line	Literacy
	person	%	person	million US\$	US\$	%	%	%	%
Algeria	38,814,000	1.88	-36097	284,700.00	7,475	12	10.3	23	72.6
Bahrain	1,314,100	2.49	17872	34,960.00	27,284	0.4	15	-	94.6
Comoros	766,900	1.87	-1979	911	1,211	45	20	60	75.5
Djibouti	810,200	2.23	4910	2,505.00	3,162	3	59	18.8	67.9
Egypt	86,895,000	1.84	-16510	551,400.00	6,465	14.5	13.4	22	73.9
Iraq	32,586,000	2.23	0	248,000.00	7,784	9.7	16	25	78.5
Jordan (*)	7,930,000	3.86	136555 (*)	40,020.00	6,174	4.5	14	14.2	95.9
Kuwait	2,743,000	1.7	-3045	165,800.00	61,514	0.3	3.4	-	93.9
Lebanon (*)	5,883,000	9.37	493113 (*)	64,310.00	15,565	4.6	-	28	89.6
Libya	6,244,000	3.08	99966	73,600	12,262	3.2	30	-	89.5
Mauritania	3,517,000	2.26	-2989	8,204.00	2,387	17.8	30	40	58.6
Morocco	32,987,000	1.02	-114135	180,000.00	5,513	16.6	9.5	15	67.1
Oman	3,220,000	2.06	-1449	94,860.00	30,075	1.5	15	-	86.9
Palestine	4,559,000	2.58	0	8,022.00	1,898	3.7	22.5	26.2	95.3
Qatar	2,123,000	3.58	58064	198,700.00	97,285	0.1	0.3	-	96.3
Saudi Arabia	27,346,000	1.49	-16134	927,800.00	34,440	2	10.5	-	87.2
Somalia	10,428,000	1.75	-99170	5,896.00	583	60.2	-	-	37
Sudan	35,482,000	1.78	-154702	89,970.00	2,582	25	20	46.5	71.9
Syria (*)	17,952,000	-9.73	-2037732 (*)	107,600.00	4,778	16.9	17.8	11.9	84.1
Tunisia	10,938,000	0.92	-19032	108,400.00	10,004	10.6	17.2	3.8	79.1
UAE	5,629,000	2.71	76442	269,800.00	49,288	0.8	2.4	19.5	90
Western Sahara	554,800	2.89	-1920	906.5	2,369	-	-	-	-
Yemen	26,053,000	2.72	67998	61,630.00	2,426	7.9	35	45.2	65.3
TOTAL	364,775,000	1.47	-1549973	3,527,994	9672	7	15.01	21.67	78.33

Information collected from different resources including FAO Statistics “FAOSTAT” and <http://world.bymap.org/> (2014).

(*) A result of Syria Conflict.

ANNEX III. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS



SDG1 - END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

- 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
- 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
- 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
- 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
- 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

SDG2 - END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION, AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

- 2.1 by 2030 end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
- 2.2 by 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons
- 2.3 by 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
- 2.4 by 2030 ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality
- 2.5 by 2020 maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as internationally agreed

SDG3 - ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELLBEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

- 3.1 by 2030 reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
- 3.2 by 2030 end preventable deaths of new-born and under-five children
- 3.3 by 2030 end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases
- 3.4 by 2030 reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and wellbeing
- 3.5 strengthen prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
- 3.6 by 2020 halve global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
- 3.7 by 2030 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
- 3.8 achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
- 3.9 by 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination

SDG4 - ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFE-LONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

- 4.1 by 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
- 4.2 by 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
- 4.3 by 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
- 4.4 by 2030, increase by x% the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
- 4.5 by 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations
- 4.6 by 2030, ensure that all youth and at least x% of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
- 4.7 by 2030 ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

SDG5 - ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

- 5.1 end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 5.2 eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- 5.3 eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations
- 5.4 recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
- 5.5 ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life
- 5.6 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

SDG6 - ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL-

- 6.1 by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- 6.2 by 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
- 6.3 by 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and increasing recycling and safe reuse by x% globally
- 6.4 by 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
- 6.5 by 2030 implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans-boundary cooperation as appropriate
- 6.6 by 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

SDG7 - ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE, AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

- 7.1 by 2030 ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services
- 7.2 increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030
- 7.3 double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030

SDG8 - PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

- 8.1 sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances, and in particular at least 7% per annum GDP growth in the least-developed States
- 8.2 achieve higher levels of productivity of economies through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labour-intensive sectors
- 8.3 promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro- small- and medium-sized enterprises including through access to financial services
- 8.4 improve progressively through 2030 global resource efficiency in consumption and production, and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production with developed States taking the lead
- 8.5 by 2030 achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
- 8.6 by 2020 substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
- 8.7 take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, eradicate forced labour, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms including recruitment and use of child soldiers
- 8.8 protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment
- 8.9 by 2030 devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products
- 8.10 strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and to expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

SDG9 - BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

- 9.1 develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
- 9.2 promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and by 2030 raise significantly industry's share of employment and GDP in line with national circumstances, and double its share in LDCs
- 9.3 increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, particularly in developing States, to financial services including affordable credit and their integration into value chains and markets
- 9.4 by 2030 upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, all States taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities



9.5 enhance scientific research; upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all States, particularly developing States, including by 2030 encouraging innovation and increasing the number of R&D workers per one million people by x% and public and private R&D spending

SDG10 - REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG STATES

10.1 by 2030 progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average

10.2 by 2030 empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

10.3 ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard

10.4 adopt policies especially fiscal, wage, and social protection policies and progressively achieve greater equality

10.5 improve regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen implementation of such regulations

10.6 ensure enhanced representation and voice of developing States in decision making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

10.7 facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

SDG11 - MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

11.1 by 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums

11.2 by 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.3 by 2030 enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all States

11.4 strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

11.5 by 2030 significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of affected people and decrease by y% the economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with the focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.6 by 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management

11.7 by 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

SDG 12 - ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

- 12.1 implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP), all States taking action, with developed States taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing States
- 12.2 by 2030 achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
- 12.3 by 2030 halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer level, and reduce food losses along production and supply chains including post-harvest losses
- 12.4 by 2020 achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle in accordance with agreed international frameworks and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
- 12.5 by 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse
- 12.6 encourage companies, especially large and trans-national companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
- 12.7 promote public procurement practices that are sustainable in accordance with national policies and priorities
- 12.8 by 2030 ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

SDG13 - TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

- 13.1 strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all States
- 13.2 integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning
- 13.3 improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning

SDG14 CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- 14.1 by 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
- 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, to achieve healthy and productive oceans
- 14.3 minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
- 14.4 by 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, 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
- 14.5 by 2020, conserve at least 10 % of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information

14.6 by 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed States should be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation

14.7 by 2030 increase the economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

SDG15 - PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

15.1 by 2020 ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2 by 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and increase afforestation and reforestation by x% globally

15.3 by 2020, combat desertification, and restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world

15.4 by 2030 ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, to enhance their capacity to provide benefits which are essential for sustainable development

15.5 take urgent and significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitat, halt the loss of biodiversity, and by 2020 protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.6 ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and promote appropriate access to genetic resources

15.7 take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna, and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.8 by 2020 introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems, and control or eradicate the priority species

15.9 by 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies, and accounts

SDG16 - PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

16.1 significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16.2 end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children

16.3 promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all

- 16.4 by 2030 significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime
- 16.5 substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms
- 16.6 develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
- 16.7 ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
- 16.8 broaden and strengthen the participation of developing States in the institutions of global governance
- 16.9 by 2030 provide legal identity for all including birth registration
- 16.10 ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

SDG17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Finance

- 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing States, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
- 17.2 Developed States to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed States to achieve the target of 0.7 % of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing States and 0.15 to 0.20 % of ODA/GNI to least developed States; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 % of ODA/GNI to least developed States
- 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing States from multiple sources
- 17.4 Assist developing States in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor States to reduce debt distress
- 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed States

Technology

- 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United States level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
- 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing States on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
- 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed States by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology



Capacity-building

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing States to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

Trade

17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing States, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed States' share of global exports by 2020

17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed States, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed States are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all States, in particular developing States

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Data, monitoring and accountability

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing States, including for least developed States and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing States

ANNEX IV. PROGRESS AND TRENDS FOR SELECTED SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS



Sustainable Development Goals	Subthemes	Indicator	Status of Arab region compared to world	Trend in Arab region	Trend in subregions				Comments
					LDCs	Mashreq	Maghreb	GCC	
Relevant to all goals	Demographics	Population growth rate (total)	No world average for this indicator	-19.2%	-36.4%	-21.5%	-24.4%	+25.2%	The rate of population growth in the Arab region during the period 2010-2015 showed a moderate decrease of 19.2 per cent compared to the period 1990-1995. The subregions showed similar decreases, except the GCC countries.
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Income poverty	Percentage of population below \$1.25 (PPP) per day*							The Arab region did not achieve the MDG target of halving the percentage of population below \$1.25, although the value for the region (7.4 per cent) is better than world average (14.5 per cent). The regional trend is clearly unfavourable, with a 34.5 per cent increase. The trend was also unfavourable for all subregions except the Maghreb, which showed a moderately favourable trend with a 12 per cent decrease. GCC values were zero in both years.
	Income poverty	Percentage of population living below national poverty line	No world average for this indicator						The Arab regional trend for this indicator shows insignificant change. At the subregional level, the trend was moderately unfavourable for the Mashreq, while the Maghreb showed a clearly favourable decrease of 42.9 per cent. GCC values were zero in both years.
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	Nutritional status	Percentage of underweight children under 5 years old							The Arab region did not achieve the MDG target of halving the percentage of underweight children under 5 years old, although the value for the region (12.7 per cent) is better than the world average (14.3 per cent). The trend is moderately favourable for the region as a whole (-11.7 per cent) and the Mashreq (-27.5 per cent). It is clearly favourable for the Maghreb (-58.7 per cent) and the GCC (-62.1 per cent), both of which reached the MDG target. The LDCs do not show any trend across time.

Sustainable Development Goals	Subthemes	Indicator	Status of Arab region compared to world	Trend in Arab region	Trend in subregions				Comments
					LDCs	Mashreq	Maghreb	GCC	
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	Hunger	Percentage of undernourished population							The percentage of undernourished people in the Arab region (9 per cent) is better than the world average (13 per cent). The regional trend is increasing at an insignificant (8.3 per cent) rate. Large variations were evident throughout the subregions: the Mashreq exhibited an alarmingly unfavourable trend with a 73.9 per cent increase, whereas the Maghreb showed a moderately favourable decrease of 24 per cent, and the GCC a clearly favourable trend with a decrease of 43.8 per cent. Data were insufficient to establish a trend in the LDCs.
	Food sources	Arable and permanent crop land area (cumulative total)							Arable and permanent crop land area for the Arab region (4.1 per cent) is well below the world average (10.9 per cent). Insignificant changes were recorded for the region and subregions. Arable and permanent crop area decreased from 65.2 million to 64.5 million hectares, mainly due to the difference between pre and post-secession Sudan. This also explains the moderate 11 per cent decrease in arable and permanent crop land area recorded in the LDCs.
	Food sources	Food production (average value of annual food production per capita)							The average value of annual food production per capita for the Arab region (\$191.40) is well below the world average (\$311). The region exhibited a moderately positive trend with an increase of 21 per cent. However, discrepancies were evident. The LDCs and Mashreq displayed moderately positive trends with increases of 20.7 per cent and 22.5 per cent respectively, and the Maghreb a more clearly favourable trend of +43 per cent. The GCC countries showed a moderate decrease of 18.5 per cent.

Sustainable Development Goals	Subthemes	Indicator	Status of Arab region compared to world	Trend in Arab region	Trend in subregions				Comments
					LDCs	Mashreq	Maghreb	GCC	
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	Food sources	Value of food imports (percentage of merchandise exports)	No world average for this indicator						The Arab region and most subregions exhibited a clearly favourable trend of decreases of the values of food imports as a percentage of merchandise exports (-42.2 per cent for the Arab region, -65.9 per cent for the LDCs, -51 per cent for Mashreq, and -43 per cent for GCC countries). The Maghreb, however, lingers behind with a small decrease of 15.5 per cent.
	Food sources	Cereal imports dependency ratio							Dependency on cereal imports (56.2 per cent) was above the world average of 50.7 per cent. The regional average increased significantly (by 33.2 per cent). The trend was upwards across the subregions: the GCC countries showed the highest increase, with 130.3 per cent, whereas the LDCs, Maghreb and Mashreq exhibited smaller increases of 34.4 per cent, 19.8 per cent and 15.8 per cent respectively.
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Mortality	Mortality rate under 5 years old							The Arab region did not achieve the MDG target of reducing by two thirds the under-5 mortality rate, despite the progress achieved (54.3 per cent reduction). The value for the Arab region was 35.6 deaths per 1,000 live births, better than the world average of 42.5 deaths. All the subregions displayed positive trends, with the greatest progress made in GCC countries (-68.2 per cent), followed by the Mashreq (-64.7 per cent), the Maghreb (-59.6 per cent), and the LDCs (-46.1 per cent).

Sustainable Development Goals	Subthemes	Indicator	Status of Arab region compared to world	Trend in Arab region	Trend in subregions				Comments
					LDCs	Mashreq	Maghreb	GCC	
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Health-care delivery	Contraceptive prevalence rate							The Arab region did not achieve the MDG target of universal access to contraception. The trend for the Arab region is moderately favourable with an increase of 22.2 per cent, however the contraceptive prevalence rate as a value (46.7 per cent) remained far below the world average (63 per cent). LDCs show the most favourable trend, with an increase of 102 per cent in use of contraceptives, followed by the Maghreb and Mashreq, with 25.9 per cent and 25.8 per cent increases respectively. The GCC countries witnessed a 20.6 per cent decrease.
	Health-care delivery	Immunization against infectious childhood diseases (one-year-old children immunized against measles)							Immunization against infectious childhood diseases in the region was at 85.8 per cent, above the world average of 84.5 per cent. The regional trend was moderately favourable, with a 10.4 per cent increase. The Maghreb and GCC countries showed moderately favourable trends, with 16 per cent and 12.4 per cent increases respectively. The LDCs showed the biggest increase in immunization, with a 34.8 per cent increase, whereas the Mashreq did not exhibit any trend.
	Nutritional status	Obesity among children							Obesity among children in the Arab region (11.3 per cent) is much worse than the world average (6.1 per cent). The Arab region and the Maghreb did not exhibit a clear trend, whereas a clearly unfavourable trend was evident in Mashreq (34.4 per cent increase) and, more flagrantly, in the GCC countries (112.9 per cent increase). However, the LDCs showed a clearly favourable trend (39.8 per cent decrease) across the same period.

Sustainable Development Goals	Subthemes	Indicator	Status of Arab region compared to world	Trend in Arab region	Trend in subregions				Comments
					LDCs	Mashreq	Maghreb	GCC	
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all	Education level	Net enrolment rate in primary education							The Arab region did not achieve the MDG target of universal enrolment in primary education, although the regional value (91.4 per cent) is better than the world average (89 per cent). The Arab region exhibited a favourable trend (15 per cent increase), as did the LDCs (53.1 per cent increase), Maghreb (31.2 per cent increase) and GCC countries (25.4 per cent increase). The Mashreq showed no significant change.
	Education level	Gross intake into last year of primary education							The Arab region did not achieve the MDG target of 100 per cent gross intake into the final year of primary education, although the regional value (94.5 per cent) is higher than the world average (92.3 per cent). The Arab region showed a moderately positive trend with a 14.7 per cent increase, particularly in the Maghreb (42.8 per cent). For the Mashreq, no significant trend was visible, and data were not available to establish a trend in the LDCs or GCC countries.
	Literacy	Adult literacy rate							The Arab region did not achieve the MDG target of universal literacy, despite the clearly positive trend (41.4 per cent increase). The regional value of 78.1 per cent literate adults is still below the world average (85.2 per cent). The trend was clearly favourable across subregions (31.3 per cent for GCC countries, 34.5 per cent for the Mashreq, and 54 per cent for the Maghreb), except for the LDCs, where data were insufficient to establish a trend.
	Quality of education	Government expenditure on education (percentage of GDP)	No world average for this indicator						Arab Governments spent 17.6 per cent less on education, with the decreasing trend being most visible in the LDCs (31 per cent decrease), followed by the GCC countries (27.2 per cent decrease). No clear trend was visible for the Mashreq and data were insufficient to establish a trend for the Maghreb.

Sustainable Development Goals	Subthemes	Indicator	Status of Arab region compared to world	Trend in Arab region	Trend in subregions				Comments
					LDCs	Mashreq	Maghreb	GCC	
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Employment	Male employment to population ratio (above 15 years old)							The male employment to population ratio for the Arab region (67.9 per cent) is slightly below the world average (72.3 per cent). No clear trend was evident for the region or subregions.
	Political participation	Seats held by women in national parliaments (percentage)							The Arab region did not achieve the MDG target of eliminating gender disparities in the political sphere. The value for the Arab region (13.2 per cent) is lower than the world average (22.2 per cent). However, the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments shows a clearly favourable trend for the entire region (+429 per cent) as well as for the four subregions (LDCs, +439.4 per cent; Mashreq, +127.6 per cent; Maghreb, +741.2 per cent; and GCC countries, +1,883.3 per cent).
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Water	Access to an improved water source (percentage of population)							The Arab region met the MDG target of halving the population without access to an improved water source. No clear trend could be established across the region or the subregions. Only the LDCs showed a slight decline.
	Sanitation	Access to improved sanitation (percentage of population)							The Arab region met the MDG target of halving the population without access to improved sanitation, achieving a rate of 79.3 per cent. The regional trend was moderately favourable (+19.4 per cent), as it was for the Mashreq (+21.9 per cent) and Maghreb (+21.6 per cent). The progress was more evident in the LDCs, with a 35.7 per cent increase. The GCC countries, having had the highest rate in the 1990s, showed no significant change.

Sustainable Development Goals	Subthemes	Indicator	Status of Arab region compared to world	Trend in Arab region	Trend in subregions				Comments
					LDCs	Mashreq	Maghreb	GCC	
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Availability of water	Annual withdrawals of ground and surface water as a percentage of available water	No world average for this indicator						Annual withdrawals for the Arab region are alarming, at over 1,200 per cent of available water, and have been high since the 1990s. The regional trend is moderately unfavourable at +12.6 per cent. The trend was unfavourable for the GCC countries, with a 74.6 per cent increase. The Mashreq and Maghreb showed no significant change, and the LDCs were not included in the analysis for lack of data.
	Water demand	Annual utilization or withdrawals of water – demand, all types	No world average for this indicator						The trend for the Arab region is moderately unfavourable, with a 29.6 per cent increase in annual withdrawals of water. The trend was unfavourable for the Mashreq (+29.5 per cent) and the Maghreb (+18.5 per cent), and clearly unfavourable for the GCC countries (+43.4 per cent). The LDCs were not included in the trend analysis for lack of data.
	Access	Urban access to an improved water source (percentage of population)							The Arab region met the MDG target of halving the population without access to an improved water source in urban areas. However, the region and subregions show no significant trend across time for this indicator.
	Access	Rural access to an improved water source (percentage of population)							The Arab region met the MDG target of halving the population without access to an improved water source in rural areas. The Arab region and the GCC subregion did not exhibit any significant trend. The LDCs exhibited a moderately unfavourable trend with a decrease of 15.8 per cent. The Mashreq and Maghreb showed moderately favourable trends, with increases of 12.2 per cent and 10.5 per cent respectively.

Sustainable Development Goals	Subthemes	Indicator	Status of Arab region compared to world	Trend in Arab region	Trend in subregions				Comments
					LDCs	Mashreq	Maghreb	GCC	
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all	Energy use	Share of consumption of renewable energy resources (excluding hydro-electric)							The share of consumption of renewable energy resources in the Arab region (0.2 per cent) is much worse than the world average (4.7 per cent). The region witnessed a favourable trend, as did the Mashreq and Maghreb. Values were negligible in all subregions in the 1990s, thus explaining the positive trend.
	Energy use	Energy consumption per capita							Energy consumption per capita in the Arab region (1,843 kg of oil equivalent) is slightly better than the world average (1,897.9 kg). The regional trend is clearly unfavourable, with a 70.3 per cent increase. A similar trend was apparent in all subregions save the LDCs, which showed little change.
	Access to energy	Access to electricity (percentage of population)							Access to electricity in the Arab region (86.2 per cent) is slightly better than the world average (84.6 per cent). Furthermore, a moderately favourable trend can be seen in the region, with the largest increase registered in the LDCs (+38.8 per cent).
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Macro-economic performance	GDP per capita							There is a large gap between the GDP per capita for the Arab region (\$4,795) and the world average (\$8,055). However, the region witnessed a clearly favourable trend (+51.5 per cent), with the GCC countries registering a modest increase (24.1 per cent), compared to increases in the Mashreq, LDCs and Maghreb of 65.3 per cent, 63.7 per cent and 37.2 per cent respectively.
	Macro-economic performance	Gross capital formation (percentage of GDP)							Gross capital formation as a percentage of GDP for the Arab region (26.6 per cent) is better than the world average (22.2 per cent). A moderately favourable trend (+25.6 per cent) was observed in the region. A moderately unfavourable fall took place in the Mashreq only (-29.9 per cent). In the other subregions, significantly favourable increases occurred: LDCs (+55.9 per cent); the Maghreb (+52.5 per cent) and GCC countries (+39.7 per cent).

Sustainable Development Goals	Subthemes	Indicator	Status of Arab region compared to world	Trend in Arab region	Trend in subregions				Comments
					LDCs	Mashreq	Maghreb	GCC	
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Employment	Employment to population ratio (total above 15 years old)							The employment to population ratio for the Arab region (44.6 per cent) is below the world average (59.6 per cent). No clear trend (+4.5 per cent) is seen in the region or the subregions, except in the GCC countries, which experienced an increase of +11.9 per cent.
	Employment	Youth employment to population ratio (15-24 years)							The youth employment to population ratio for the Arab region (23.7 per cent) is much worse than the world average (41.2 per cent). The regional trend is moderately unfavourable (-11 per cent). All subregions witnessed a similar decrease: LDCs (-8.1 per cent); the Mashreq (-13.7 per cent), the Maghreb (-15.2 per cent) and GCC countries (-1.8 per cent).
	Demographics - population	Dependency ratio (young and old)							The dependency ratio for the Arab region (60.2 per cent) is worse than the world average (53.8 per cent). The regional average shows a clearly favourable trend (-30.8 per cent), as do the GCC countries (-51.6 per cent) and the Maghreb (-37.4 per cent). The Mashreq (-25.3 per cent) and LDCs (-20.8 per cent) show moderately favourable trends.
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Industrialization	Manufacturing value added (percentage of GDP)							The value added by manufacturing in the Arab region (12.5 per cent of GDP) is below the world average (15.8 per cent). The regional trend is moderately favourable (+12 per cent). The LDCs and the GCC countries showed favourable trends (+27.7 per cent and +33.7 per cent respectively). The Maghreb exhibited a moderately unfavourable trend (-15.7 per cent). The Mashreq did not show a clear trend.
	ICT	Internet users (percentage of population)							The number of Internet users in the Arab region (34.4 per cent) is below the world average (40.7 per cent), despite the substantial increases in the region and all subregions.

Sustainable Development Goals	Subthemes	Indicator	Status of Arab region compared to world	Trend in Arab region	Trend in subregions				Comments
					LDCs	Mashreq	Maghreb	GCC	
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	ICT	Telephone landline subscribers (percentage of population)							The number of telephone landline subscribers in the Arab region (8.1 per cent) is below the world average (15.2 per cent), despite the significant increase in the Arab region and each of the subregions.
	ICT	Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (percentage of population)							The number of mobile cellular phone subscribers in the Arab region (109 per cent) is above the world average (96.3 per cent). The average has increased significantly in the region and all subregions, reflecting a clearly favourable trend.
Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	Inequality within countries is addressed partly under gender and rural/urban differences in access to water. Inequality between Arab countries is reflected in the subregional analysis, as well as comparison to world averages, as provided throughout this snapshot.								
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Disaster preparedness and response	Deaths due to disasters (cumulative total)	No world average for this indicator						Deaths due to disasters in the Arab region witnessed a clearly unfavourable increase of 275.4 per cent in the period 2006 to 2015, compared with the period 1990-1999. This is due particularly to the increase in the number of deaths in the LDCs (+518.8 per cent). In contrast, the Mashreq and Maghreb witnessed significant decreases of 89.9 per cent and 55.1 per cent respectively.
	Demographics - population	Population growth rate – rural	No world average for this indicator	-30.4%	-38.4%	-29.7%	-87.0%	+9.6%	Rural population growth for the Arab region stood at +0.2 per cent, decreasing significantly by 30.4 per cent. The largest decrease, of 87 per cent, was registered in the Maghreb, whereas the GCC countries exhibited a relatively small increase of 9.6 per cent. The trend for this indicator could not be interpreted as favourable or unfavourable.

Sustainable Development Goals	Subthemes	Indicator	Status of Arab region compared to world	Trend in Arab region	Trend in subregions				Comments
					LDCs	Mashreq	Maghreb	GCC	
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Demographics - population	Percentage of urban population from total	No world average for this indicator	+14.3%	+29.9%	+6.0	+25.3%	+8.2%	Urban population as a percentage of the total in the Arab region stood at 57 per cent, increasing by 14.3 per cent. It also increased in all four subregions to varying degrees, with the Maghreb and LDCs showing higher urban population growth. The trend for this indicator could not be interpreted as favourable or unfavourable.
Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Transportation	Passenger cars (per 1,000 people)							The number of passenger cars in the Arab region over the period 2006-2011 (70.2 per 1,000 people) fell below the world average (123.1 per 1,000 people). The regional average changed little compared to the 2000-2005 period (-8.9 per cent). In the Mashreq and Maghreb there were significant increases (+47.7 per cent and +34.6 per cent respectively), while a sharp decrease (-49.1 per cent) occurred in the GCC countries. Data for the LDCs are unavailable.
Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact	Climate change - mitigation	Emissions of greenhouse gases (kg per \$1 GDP, PPP)							Greenhouse gas emissions per GDP in the Arab region (0.33kg per \$1 GDP) are slightly lower than the world average (0.36kg per \$1 GDP). Little change has occurred in the Arab region or subregions. Data for the LDCs are lacking.
	Climate change - mitigation	Emissions of greenhouse gases (metric tons of CO ₂ per capita)							Greenhouse gas emissions per capita in the Arab region (5.3 metric tons) are higher than the world average (4.9 metric tons). The regional trend is clearly unfavourable, with an increase of 54.5 per cent. A similarly clearly unfavourable trend can be observed in all subregions except the Maghreb, where the trend is moderately unfavourable.

Sustainable Development Goals	Subthemes	Indicator	Status of Arab region compared to world	Trend in Arab region	Trend in subregions				Comments
					LDCs	Mashreq	Maghreb	GCC	
Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	Coastal degradation	Percentage of total population living in coastal areas							The share of the population living in coastal areas in the Arab region (9.2 per cent) is higher than the world average (6.6 per cent). This can be viewed as unfavourable from an environmental perspective. No clear trend can be observed for the region (-3.8 per cent).
	Marine resources	Average annual fish catch (metric tons)	No world average for this indicator	+182.5%	+128.4%	+312.8%	+92.2%	+84.3%	The average annual fish catch for the Arab region (0.5 million tons per year) represents a small share of the world total (93 million tons per year). The regional average increased significantly by 182.5 per cent. The favourability of this increase cannot be established as more in-depth research about fish stock sustainability is needed.
Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	Ecosystem (terrestrial and marine as a percentage of total area) ^b	Protected area							Protected areas in the Arab region (9.3 per cent of total area) represent less than the world average (14 per cent). However, the Arab region witnessed a clearly favourable trend with an increase of 189.2 per cent. There was a significant increase in all subregions, especially the Mashreq (+1,871.6 per cent) and the GCC countries (+320.6 per cent).
	Forest	Vegetation cover							Vegetation cover in the Arab region (2.84 per cent) is way below the world average of 30.8 per cent. A moderately unfavourable trend is seen for the Arab region (-23.0 per cent), which is mainly due to the decrease in vegetation cover in the LDCs (-33 per cent). The other three subregions show moderate increases.

Sustainable Development Goals	Subthemes	Indicator	Status of Arab region compared to world	Trend in Arab region	Trend in subregions				Comments
					LDCs	Mashreq	Maghreb	GCC	
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Refugees	Refugee population by country of origin (sum total)							Refugees from the Arab region stood at 11.3 million, representing 58.1 per cent of the world total number of refugees (19.5 million). This equates to 3 per cent of the Arab population being a refugee population compared to 0.27 per cent for the world. The number of refugees from Arab countries increased alarmingly (+151.4 per cent) between 1997 and 2014 and affects mostly the Mashreq (9.5 million).
	Refugees	Refugee population by country of asylum (sum total)							The 8.5 million refugees seeking asylum in the Arab region represent 2 per cent of the population. The number increased by 142.1 per cent between 1997 and 2014, a clearly unfavourable trend. The Mashreq (+169.4 per cent) and the LDCs (+41.9 per cent) saw increases throughout this period, while the Maghreb (-31 per cent) and the GCC countries (-78.7 per cent) witnessed decreases in the number of asylum seekers.
	Violence and stability	Measure of political stability and absence of violence/terrorism ^c	No world average for this indicator						
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	External financing	Net ODA received (percentage of gross national income (GNI))							Net ODA received in the Arab region (4.2 per cent of GNI) is above the world average (0.2 per cent of GNI). ODA decreased substantially between 1990 and 2013 for the region (-59.8 per cent). This could be perceived as favourable in terms of less dependency. However, the trend is considered here to be clearly unfavourable, as much of the region, especially the LDCs, still need ODA. Data for the GCC countries are not available.

Sustainable Development Goals	Subthemes	Indicator	Status of Arab region compared to world	Trend in Arab region	Trend in subregions				Comments
					LDCs	Mashreq	Maghreb	GCC	
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	External financing	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (percentage of GDP)							Net inflows of foreign direct investments to the Arab region (1.7 per cent of GDP) are below the world average (2.9 per cent). The average has risen significantly (+105.5 per cent) in the region and all the subregions. A clearly favourable trend can be observed in the LDCs (+372.9 per cent) and the Maghreb (+440.5 per cent).

Sources: Data have been sourced from a number of statistical databases.

a The World Bank has updated the international poverty line to \$1.90 as of October 2015

(See www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/brief/global-poverty-line-faq)

However, data for the Arab region are available only for the \$1.25 mark.

b It was not possible to disaggregate marine from terrestrial protected areas.

c The index ranges between -2.5 (worst) to +2.5 (best).

Symbol	Explanation
	Trend is clearly favourable in relation to SDGs (>30% positive)
	Moderately favourable changes in trend in relation to SDGs (10%-30% positive)
	Moderately unfavourable changes in trend in relation to SDGs (10%-30% negative)
	Trend is clearly unfavourable in relation to SDGs (>30% negative)
	No clear trend or little change (-10% to +10%)
	Insufficient data available for a trend analysis
	Indicates that the Arab region met the MDG target. If no MDG target exists, the symbol indicates that the region's average is equal to or better than the world average for the indicator
	Indicates that the Arab region did not meet the MDG target. If no MDG target exists, the symbol indicates that the region's average is worse than the world average for the indicator

ANNEX V. MAJOR ARAB STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES



1. Arab Strategy for Agricultural Development and Food Security (2005-2025) ¹

1.1. The Main Directives of the Sustainable Arab Agricultural Development Strategy:

According to the economic situation and the performance of Arab agriculture in general and the joint Arab agricultural action in particular, and in light of the future challenges facing sustainable agricultural development, and the environmental obstacles facing agricultural development plans and programmes in the region, and to seize the available opportunities for prosperous future to accelerate the pace of development in an integrative way to establish the Arab Common Market in the scheduled date of this strategy, the AOAD Executive Council adopted in its 28th Session (2005) the following directives:

1) Water: The Key Determinant for Sustainable Agricultural Development:

This includes the following issues:

- a. Improving management and conservation through developing the relevant legislations.
- b. Improving the efficiency of using irrigation water through:
 - Policies ensuring the economic perspective of water use.
 - Information systems on water use efficiency in agriculture.
 - Joint investment to develop field irrigation systems.
 - Joint researches to develop water use.
 - Developing water resource uses and management technologies.
- c. Developing Arab cooperation in investing shared water basins.
- d. Maintaining access to coast water.
- e. Arab coordination to develop conventional and non- conventional water resources.
- f. Arab cooperation in using renewable energy source in water desalination and developing research.
- g. Water awareness through disseminating the culture of rational water use.

2) Management and Conservation of Arable Lands:

This includes the following issues:

- a. Horizontal expansion in areas with relative availability in water and land resources.
- b. Conserving the environment, including lands, plant cover and wild life in the Arab States.
- c. Coordination of Arab policies regarding land-use for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes.
- d. Carrying out joint studies and researches to encounter desertification and to stop the deterioration of lands.
- e. Coordinating Arab legislations related to rising urban sprawls, irrational land-use and overgrazing.

¹ 29th of March 2007, the Riyadh Arab Summit issued its Resolution (No. S.R.: 393 R.S. 19) Approval of the Strategy for Sustainable Arab Agricultural Development (2005-2025) (separate document), Document No. C 03/79 (07/02)/05 - D (0002)

3) The Integrative Perspective of Utilizing Arab Agricultural Resources:

This includes the following issues:

- a. Building the concept and culture of integration and raising awareness towards utilization of agricultural resources.
- b. Completing assessment and classification surveys of agricultural resources available for integrative utilization.
- c. Encompassing the integrative dimension to achieve the developmental objectives in the national and regional strategies and policies.

4) Modernization and Improvements of Agricultural Technology:

This includes the following issues:

- a. Vertical expansion of Arab agriculture by availing the requirements of production input, marketing and subsidiary services.
- b. Building capacities of farmers in the Arab States, particularly small-scale producers to adopt new technologies.
- c. Encouraging regional cooperation to develop traditional sectors in suitable environment.
- d. Exerting regional efforts to encourage innovation and creativity in top priority areas of agricultural technology and maintaining intellectual property rights.
- e. Assisting and developing Arab agricultural research systems to serve regional development with special focus on the followings:
 - Transfer and adoption of appropriate technologies.
 - Prioritizing areas for conducting joint agricultural research.
 - Adoption of contracting system to carry out agricultural researches of top priority.
 - Increasing the investment directed to development of scientific research and securing the required funds.
 - Focus on development research and encouraging the role of the private sectors in this area.
 - Benefiting from research findings and from the experience of international and outstanding regional research centres.
 - Coordination and cooperation with Arab, regional and international research centres.

5) Priorities of Sectoral Development:

This includes setting priority measures for sectors development at national and regional levels:

- a. Sustainable agricultural programme.
- b. Economic Efficiency.
- c. Suitable marketing opportunities.
- d. Opportunities and potentials of improving production.
- e. Appropriate agricultural environment.
- f. *The social dimension of development.*

6) Capacity-building and Human Resources Development:

This includes the following:

- a. Assisting national, regional institutions through designing and implementing specialized training programmes, particularly in the following areas:
 - Technology transfer.
 - Policies formulation and analysis and decision making.
 - Coping with contemporary regional and international issues and changes.
 - Negotiation skills on issues pertaining to agriculture, water and environment at
 - Regional and international levels.
 - Organization and management of the agricultural sector.
- b. Upgrading of skills and capacity-building at various levels:
 - Farmers.
 - Professionals and craftsmen.
 - Researchers.
 - Policy and decision-makers.
- c. Developing university and vocational agricultural education and revision of education curricula to fulfil the needs of sustainable development.
- d. Securing the financial resources required for capacity-building.
- e. Introducing more effective methods for exchange of expertise among Arab States in areas of common concern.
- f. Creating a working atmosphere that favours creativity, improves productivity, and achieves stability in the Arab agricultural sectors.

7) Joint Agricultural Investments:

This includes the following issues:

- a. Creating a favourable and stable climate for attracting the private sector to agricultural development activities.
- b. Setting a map for promising agricultural investment, and setting programmes to promote opportunities of investment, and providing technical and economic assistance in cooperation with the private sector.
- c. Insurance against agricultural investment risk.
- d. Revising and activating investment agreements, particularly the Unified Arab Agreement on Investment Guarantees in the Arab States.

8) Boosting Arab Agricultural Trade to Trigger Development:

This includes the following issues:

- a. Raising competitiveness of agricultural commodities.
- b. Diversifying Arab agricultural exports.
- c. Encouraging the Arab private sector to establish joint projects in marketing and agro-industries.
- d. Elimination of barriers hindering intra-Arab trade in the framework of Greater Arab Free Trade Area.
- e. Improving subsidiary services of foreign trade such as information systems, finance, harbor services, transport, storage, and custom channels to facilitate trade.
- f. Coordinating Arab trade policies, measures and conditions related to plant and veterinary quarantine, pesticide registration and use, plant sanitary measures and safety, regulations regarding country of origin and other standards with the aim to unify them.

9) Coping with the Contemporary and Future Regional and International Changes:

This includes the following issues:

- a. Enhancing agricultural producers and businessmen to adapt to these changes, through developing programmes of awareness and familiarize them with the necessary adjustments.
- b. Coordinating efforts to serve the common interests.
- c. Introducing a mechanism to coordinate Arab stands and views on negotiation matters relevant to Arab common interests.
- d. Conducting forecasting studies to assess the consequences of future changes and the impacts of agreements at regional and international levels.
- e. Exchanging expertise among Arab States, and with developing States so as to join international agreements and organizations.
- f. Maximising the benefits of technical assistance programmes implemented by various international organizations with a view to upgrading the negotiating skills, particularly in the various areas of agriculture.
- g. Encompassing educational materials in universities and institutions to familiarize students with the regional and international changes, to acquaint them with the necessary knowledge to deal with such changes.
- h. Establishing a comprehensive information system on Arab agricultural trade, the relevant agreements and protocols, and enhancing the private sector's role in this area.

10) Contribution to the Prosperity of Rural Areas:

This includes the following issues:

- a. Preparation of national and regional programmes directed at poverty alleviation in the rural area.
- b. Focusing on income-generating activities in the rural areas, with special emphasis on developing appropriate technology for utilizing agricultural by-products.
- c. Improving the performance of small-scale supporting institutions, particularly in the following areas:
 - Financing.
 - Marketing.
 - Training and upgrading of skills.
 - Providing direct assistance in case of disasters.
- d. Increasing employment opportunities in rural areas and reducing seasonal unemployment in agriculture.
- e. Supporting integrated rural development projects and improving facilities and services in Arab rural areas.
- f. Designing effective programmes to achieve social security in the Arab rural areas.
- g. Up-grading basic education in Arab rural areas and eliminating illiteracy in the Arab States.
- h. Designing and implementing integrated development programmes based on people's participation in the region.
- i. Supporting and encouraging women participation in sustainable agricultural development.

11) Participation of Community-based Organizations and the Private Sector:

This includes the following issues:

- a. Increasing the role and contribution of the private sector and community based organizations in sustainable agricultural development, through participation in development processes, particularly in the following spheres:
 - Providing production requirements.
 - Providing production and marketing subsidiary services.
 - Planning, monitoring and assessment.
 - Agricultural extension.
- b. To enact regulations and laws within the Arab League Economic and Social Council's resolutions, to organize effective participation of community-based organizations in agricultural development.
- c. Developing the necessary legislations to govern participation of community-based organizations in agricultural development.
- d. Building capacities of community-based organizations engaged in agriculture to play their role in the process of development.
- e. Adopting the principle of contracting community-based organizations to implement agricultural and rural development projects.

1.2. The Vision and Strategic Objectives of Sustainable Agricultural Development:

Five key long-term objectives of the sustainable Arab agricultural development strategy proceed out of such vision as follows:

1) Adoption of an Integrated Approach to the Utilization of Arab Agricultural Resources:

In view of the wide geographical expanse of the Arab States, the Arab States have been characterized by wide variations in their agricultural environments. Such variations made a number of Arab States, compared with others, have a relative advantage of producing various agricultural crops. In light of the limited available agricultural resources in the Arab States, there is an urgent need to use the available agricultural resources in developing the various production patterns within a regional framework that integrates with the national level. This means that each Arab country should shoulder development burdens and its impact that corresponds with its own resources, and the agricultural development it enjoys.

2) Achieving a Joint Arab Agricultural Policy:

Despite the importance of coordinating agricultural policies to achieve Arab economic integrity, reality shows a great weakness in coordinating such policies between the Arab States.

This was embodied in the disparity of production and marketing policies and the subsidiary service linked to them. It is certain that the consecutive regional and international changes affecting the Arab agricultural sector require taking steps that ensure establishment of an integrated Arab block in order to confront the challenges imposed by such changes. One of such steps is to set models and frameworks for common agricultural policies to achieve agricultural development within a regional framework, in order to reach common agricultural policies.

3) Enhancing the Capacity for Providing Safe Food:

In light of the current situations of production and consumption of major food commodities in the region and the self-sufficiency rates of these commodities, a main objective of this strategy should be to increase the capability to provide sufficient amounts of food through self-reliance and without neglecting the economic efficiency and environmental consideration, provided that such food would meet the necessary standards that make it safe for human consumption.

4) Achieving the Sustainability of Arab Agricultural Resources:

Exploiting Arab agricultural resources is largely carried out inefficiently. This could be seen in consistent environmental deterioration due to poor awareness and weak policies pertaining environment protection. In the same time, Arab agricultural resources suffer from irrational agricultural practices and over-grazing in several Arab States, which lead to more desertification in such States. In light of consistent environmental deterioration, there is an urgent need to link available agricultural resources with effective standards and rational use in order to keep the rights of generations to come, and to support stability and sustainability of development.

5) Achieving Stability in Rural Communities:

Arab rural communities suffer from low standard of living, which is represented in high poverty rates, unemployment, deteriorating educational and health situations and weakness of rural development supporting services. So, there is a need to improve the quality of life in the Arab rural areas, starting with the development of infrastructure and social services, and ending with the development of the capacities of agricultural and non-agricultural activities in generating adequate levels of income that secure a dignified life for the rural populations.

In order to realize such strategy's vision and long-term objectives, a number of medium-range objectives have been formulated to be carried out through medium range plans along the coming two decades. On the other hand, short-term objectives have been set to help realize medium-range ones.

Therefore, seven main programmes were set; each one of them precedes minor programmes with development elements and components, where all of them seek realization of the above mentioned five objectives.

1.3. Matrix for the Agriculture Development Programmes and their Objectives

Main and Sub-Programmes

- 1-The Main Programme for Developing Appropriate Agriculture Production Technologies:
 - 1.1.The Sub-Programme for Developing Appropriate Techniques for Management of Water Resources
 - 1.2.The Sub-Programme for Improving Plant Varieties and Animal Breeds in Arab States:
 - 1.3.The Sub-Programme for Improving Capacity Building, Agricultural Practices and Farming Systems
 - 1.4.The Sub-Programme for Developing Proper Information and Communication Technologies
 - 1.5.The Sub-Programme for Developing Appropriate Fishery Techniques
 - 1.6.The Sub-programme for Developing Appropriate Techniques for making use of the Agricultural by- products and Crop Residues
 - 1.7.The Sub-programme For Developing and Adopting Biological Techniques in Agriculture

2- The Main Programme for Encouraging Investment in Agriculture and - Agro industry in the Favourable Agricultural Environments

- 2.1.The Sub-Programme for Enhancing the Investment Environment in Agriculture and Agro-industry
- 2.2.The Sub-Programme For Identifying and Promoting Investment Opportunities in Agriculture

3- The Main Programme for Enhancing the Competitiveness of Arab Agricultural Products

- 3.1.The Sub-programme For Developing Quality Standards and Specifications for the Agriculture Products in Arab States
- 3.2.The Sub-Programme For Developing Inter-Arab Agricultural Trade Facilities
- 3.3.The Sub-Programme for Following Up and Monitoring International and Regional Changes and the Required Adjustments
- 3.4.The Sub-Programme for Enhancing Access of Small Farmers to Markets

4- The Main Programme for Creating a Favourable Structure for Legislations and Policies

- 4.1. The Sub-Programme for Coordinating Policies and Legislations Pertinent to External Trade in Agricultural Products
- 4.2. The Sub-Programme for Coordinating Agricultural Research Policies and Technology Transfer
- 4.3. The Sub-Programme for Coordinating Policies of Investment in Joint Resources
- 4.4. The Sub-Programme for Coordinating Investment Policies
- 4.5. The Sub-Programme for Coordinating Policies Pertinent to Control of Trans-Border Diseases and Epidemics
- 4.6. The Sub-Programme for Coordinating Policies Related to Building Strategic Stock of Food Commodities
- 4.7. The Sub-Programme for Coordinating Policies Pertinent to Supporting Agricultural Production
- 4.8. The Sub-Programme for Developing Capacities of the National Institutions Working in the Field of Analyzing and Assessing Agricultural Policies

5. The Main Programme for Capacity-Building of Human and Institutional Resources

- 5.1. The Sub-Programme for Developing Skills in the Field of Policy Analysis, Negotiations and International Arbitration
- 5.2. The Sub-Program for Developing Agricultural Education and Vocational Training
- 5.3. The Sub-Programme for Strengthening Capacities of the Specialized Agricultural Extension Institutions
- 5.4. The Sub-Programme for Institutional Reform of Agricultural Sectors in the Arab Region

6- The Main Programme for Participation in Rural Prosperity

- 6.1. The Sub-Programme for Poverty Alleviation in Arab Rural Areas
- 6.2. The Sub-Programme for Strengthening the Role of Rural Women in Development
- 6.3. The Sub-Programme for Creating Job Opportunities in Rural Areas
- 6.4. The Sub-Programme for Risk Reduction in Agriculture

7- The Main Programme for Developing Sounding Systems Proper Management of the Agricultural and Environmental Resources

- 7.1. The Sub-Programme for Combating Desertification
- 7.2. The Sub-Programme for Managing Threats and Natural Disasters
- 7.3. The Sub-Programme for Conserving Genetic Resources and Hereditary Assets
- 7.4. The Sub-Programme for Comprehensive Management of Water Resources
- 7.5. The Sub-Programme for Organizing Pastoral Resources and Forestry



2. Arab Water Security Strategy – action Plan (2010-2030)²

2.1. Action Plan – Axes for Action (Policies, Programs, Projects)

A. Developing Updatable Information on the Status of the Available Water Resources in Arab States

A.1 Building a Digital Water Database to follow Water Resources Development and Establishing an Integrated Arab Water Resources Information System

A.1.1 Review Regional Studies on the Status of Water Resources in the Arab States

A.1.2 Generate a Shared Water Resources Database and Establish an Integrated Arab Water Information System

A.2 Prepare State of Arab Water Report

B. Promoting the Use of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)

B.1. Enhancing the Use of IWRM Concepts

B.1.1 Survey of IWRM Strategies in the Arab Region

B.1.2 Assistance of Arab States to Prepare National IWRM Plans

B.1.3 Introduction of Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM) Concept

B.1.4 Monitoring and Evaluation System for IWRM Plans Developed

B.2 Institutional and Human Capacity Building, in

- Institutional mapping for major cities and its integration into IUWM and IWRM plans.
- Advanced approaches for Monitoring and Evaluation of the water sector (Earth Observations, Numerical modeling, and Geographical Information Systems).
- Advanced indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation.
- Trans-boundary water cooperation and negotiation with emphasis on International legal water documents and their pros and cons.
- Involvement of indigenous and socially excluded peoples in the decision making process.

B.2.1 Support to Strengthen Institutional Capacity

B.2.2 Support to Strengthen Capacities and Skills of Stakeholders

B.2.3 Sustainably Strengthen Research, Extension, Collective Learning, Knowledge - Sharing and Communication Services in the Field of IWRM

B.3 Developing Legislation and Laws

B.3.1 Unified Arabic Water Law Proposed

² The Arab Strategy for Water Security in the Arab Region- Meeting the Future Challenges and Needs of Sustainable Development (2010 - 2030) This strategy was prepared on the basis of the decree No. 8 issued by the Economic and Social Arab Summit held in Kuwait 20/01/2009, the strategy that was approved by the Arab summit held in Bagdad- Iraq in 29/03/2012.

B.4 Awareness Rising on Water and Environment Issues

B.4.1 Introducing the Basics of Water and Environment Sciences and the Guidance and Orientation Concepts to the Educational Curriculums

B.4.2 Providing Awareness and Guidance Programs for the Water Users

B.4.3 Elaborating Training, Guiding, and Research Programs for the Cadres of Water Management

B.5 Public Participation/ Private Sector Participation

B.5.1 Appeal of Water-related Investments to Potential Private Sector Investors

B.5.2 Different Platforms for Dialogue between the Public and Private Sectors

B.6 Promoting Water Use Efficiency

B.6.1 Assessment of Water Use Efficiency Indicators

B.6.2 Hands-on Training of Water Use Efficiency Indicators

B.7 Expansion of the Use of Non-conventional Water

B.7.1 Hands-on Training of Water Use Efficiency Indicators

B.8 Protection of Water Resources in Coastal Areas

B.8.1 Support the Arab States to Protection of Water Resources in Coastal Areas

C. Strengthening Scientific, Technological and Industrial base

C.1 Development of Scientific Research and Transfer and Localization of Technology

C.1.1 Support the Arab States to have Access to Green Technology

C.1.2 Build the Capacities of the Arab States in “best available techniques” BAT and “Best Environmental Practices” BEP for Brackish and Seawater Desalination

C.1.3 Build the Capacities of the Arab States in Management of Water Reuse

C.1.4 Build the Capacities of the Arab States in Innovation in Water Economy

C.1.5 Enabling Governments to Facilitate the Localization of Water and Waste Water Technology by Financial Institutions and Private Sector

C.1.6 Development of Data and Information Sharing System

D. Increasing Funding for Water Projects

D.1 Ensuring Funding for Water Projects

D.1.1 Exploring Investment Priorities

D.1.2 Identifying Alternate Funding Mechanisms

D.2. Supporting Arab States to Achieve MDG Goals and any Following Activities

- D.2.1 Enhancing National and Regional Capacity in the Collection, Management and Control of the Drinking Water, and Sanitation Services Data
- D.2.2 Establishment of a Regional Data Management Platform on Drinking Water and Sanitation
- D.2.3 Institutionalizing a Regional Level Monitoring Program
- D.2.4 Strengthening Regional Dialogue on Drinking Water and Sanitation Services

E. Enhanced Capacity for Climate Change Assessment and Adaptation

E.1 Assessment of Climate Change Impacts on Water Resources

- E.1.1 Improving the Availability and Accessibility to Climate Change Information through the Establishment of a Regional Knowledge Hub
- E.1.2 Climate Change Impacts Assessments through an Ensemble of Regional Climate Change Impact Projections for Arab Region
- E.1.3 Identification of Expected Climate Change Impacts on Water Resources in the Arab Region from Additional Hydrological Modelling Outputs
- E.1.4 Assessment of Vulnerability Associated with Climate Change Effects on Water Resources
- E.1.5 Support Integration of Water Resource Dimensions in National Climate Change Reports and Strategies of Arab States

E.2 Assessment of Climate Change Adaptation Measures and Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Policies of Development of Water Sector

- E.2.1 Development of New Varieties of Crops Supporting Salinity and Drought
- E.2.2 Develop Alternative and Practical Solutions for Using Non-conventional Water Resources with Focus on the Use of Renewable Energy in Water Desalination and Water Treatment as a Promising Solution to Close the Arab Region Water Gap
- E.2.3 Introduction of the Water, Energy and Food Security Nexus. A Promising Solution for a Green Economy in the Arab region
- E.2.4 Develop Innovative and Attractive Measures for Increasing the Reuse of Treated Water in Agriculture
- E.2.5 Promoting Integration of Land and Water Management
- E.2.6 Identification of Expected Climate Change Impacts on Irrigation in the Arab Region from the Simulation of the Irrigation Water Use and Crop Management Practices
- E.2.7 Climate Proofing for Development and Risk Reduction
- E.2.8 Building Capacity of Arab States to Access to Climate Finance for Adaptation in the Water Sector
- E.2.9 Reforming Policy, Legislation and Institutional Frame

F. Establishing Tools for the Protection of Arab Water Rights in Shared International Water Resources

F.1 Protection of Water Rights for Arab States

F.1.1 Promotion of Water Cooperation between Arab States: Establishing an Enabling Environment at the National Level

F.1.2 Promotion of Water Cooperation between Arab States: Establishing an Enabling Environment at the Regional Level

F.1.3 Protection of Water Rights for Arab States: Water Resources Shared with Non-Arab States

F.1.4 Protection of Water Rights for Arab States: Water Rights in Arab Occupied Territories

3. Arab Plan of Action to deal with Climate Change (APACC) ³

3.1. SECTORIAL ADAPTATION PROGRAMS

A. Climate

A.1 Climate Monitoring and Assessment

A.1.1 Supporting Arab national and regional climate centers to assess and monitor climate within GFCS.

A.2 Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

A.2.1 Using DRR mechanisms and capacities in the Adaptation Program planning and implementing.

B. Water, Land and Biodiversity

B1 Assessment of potential impacts of climate change on water resources, land use and biodiversity

B.1.1 Developing scenarios and methodologies for studying the impact of climate change on water resources in the Arab region.

B.1.2 Developing climate - agricultural maps at the level of Arab region that contributes directly to support the decision-making process in order to counter climate change effects on the Arab region.

B.1.3 Development of monitoring systems for water resources

B.1.4 Developing methodologies for controlling land degradation at national and regional levels

³ Adopted by CAMRE, resolution No. 394 24th Session (Baghdad: 24-25/12/2012)



B2 Integrated Management for Water Resources

- B.2.1 Reassessing the available water resources under the influence of regional scenarios of climate change.
- B.2.2 Setting the methodologies of integrated management for water resources and developing water policies based on the principle of integrated management for water resources.
- B.2.3 Improving the efficiency of water use in irrigation, industry and household purpose.
- B.2.4 Maintaining the water resources from pollution and processing it by low-cost technology.

B3 Integrated Management for Lands

- B.3.1 Preparing an integrated methodology for the application of rainwater harvesting technologies
- B.3.2 Preparing methodologies of sustainable integrated management for land based on maps of soil, vegetation and optimal use.
- B.3.3 Developing vegetation and organizing pasture
- B.3.4 Developing the low-quality water use in irrigation.

B4 Biodiversity conservation

- B.4.1 Expansion in the establishment of nature reserves
- B.4.2 Establishment of banks for saving the germ plasma of plant varieties in the Arab region
- B.4.3 Increasing the area of forest and nature reserves and preventing deforestation and timber cutting
- B.4.4 Take appropriate precautions and measures in the most vulnerable areas of the threat of forest fires, as well as natural pastures dry

C. Agriculture and Forestry

C1 Development of technologies for Arab agriculture

- C.1.1 Development of technologies for the production of plant varieties and animal breeds
- C.1.2 Development of farming technologies and systems
- C.1.3 Developing vegetation and organizing pasture

C2 Integrated Management for Lands

- C.2.1 Organizing the management of pastoral forestry and forest resources
- C.2.2 Conservation of resources and germ plasma
- C.2.3 Rehabilitation of degraded forests and grasslands

C3 Integrated pest management (IPM)

C3.1 Studying and assessing the kinetics (dynamics) of diseases and pests, insects and weeds associated with climate change

D. Economic Diversity

D1 Economic Diversity

D.1.1 Development an economic strategy to encourage taking adaptation measures in the industrial sector and diversifying business

D.1.2 Integration of economic diversity within the national plans and strategies of the Arab countries

E. Construction

E1 Sustainable Construction and Building

E.1.1 Developing the capacities of professionals and people involved in construction sector to counter climate change impacts

E.1.2 Using geographic information systems to optimize the use of resources and land

E.1.3 Setting Arab unified standards for Green Building

E.1.4 Developing skills of research and development to achieve the sustainable building and construction

F. Tourism

F1 Development of Ecotourism--

F.1.1 Conducting studies for the development of tourist areas to be more resilient and preparedness for climate change impacts

F.1.2 Conducting studies to develop the areas of alternative tourism (cultural, conference tourism etc.)

G. Population and Human Settlements

G1 Creating living conditions to adapt to climate change

G.1.1. Strengthening the role of existing institutions and structures to counter the negative impacts of climate change on living conditions, the spread of epidemics, pests and diseases and the migration of people from the affected areas to other areas within the state, neighboring states or other countries

H. Health

H1 Improving health systems

H.1.1. Developing Arab health sectors (infrastructure, early warning, and research on the health effects of climate change) within the system of adaptation to climate change

- I. Seas and Coastal Areas
 - I1 Monitoring national and regional marine environment
 - I.1.1 Developing the Arab Network for monitoring programs for national and sub-regional marine environment, exchange and analyze monitoring information to deepen understanding of the change patterns at regional scope
 - I.1.2 Strengthening the linking networks and data exchange between the Arab Network, marine monitoring programs, the Global Sea Level Observing System (GLOSS), and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
 - I.1.3 Support and develop systems of observation and early warning for marine and coastal environment
 - I.1.4 The inclusion of disaster risks related to climate change in emergency plans and disaster management in coastal areas

3.2. SECTORIAL MITIGATION PROGRAMS

- J. Water, Land and Biodiversity
 - J1 Integrated Management for Water Resources, land and biodiversity
 - J.1.1 Using the most secure systems with environment, which reduce the use of machinery, maintain the land fertility, and increase carbon storage in the soil.
 - J.1.2 Providing guidance and awareness among farmers
 - J.1.3 Application of appropriate agricultural cycles
 - J.1.4 Expanding the use of renewable energies in lifting water and irrigating crops
 - J.1.5 Conservation and development of important marine and coastal environments to absorb carbon dioxide from the air

- K. Agriculture and Forestry
 - K1 Development of technologies for Arab agriculture
 - K.1.1 Development of technologies for the use of agricultural waste
 - K.1.2 Rationalizing the consumption of fertilizers in agriculture
 - K.1.3 Reducing the reliance on pesticides and herbicides in agricultural and forest systems

 - K2 Developing Management Systems for Natural and Agricultural Resources of Environment
 - K.2.1 Expansion of afforestation and greening areas
 - K.2.2 Reforestation of degraded forests
 - K.2.3 Developing strategies to combat forest fires

L. Sustainable Industry

L1 Development of Sustainable Industry

L.1.1 Rationalizing the energy consumption in factories

L.1.2 Improving the efficiency of energy use in factories

L.1.3 The use of cleaner energy alternatives in new projects

L.1.4 Replacing energy sources with less polluting ones in existing plants

L.1.5 Addressing attempts to transfer polluting industries and pollution-intensive equipment to Arab countries

L.1.6 Developing control and self-monitoring systems for pollutants in industrial plants

L.1.7 Supporting environmental compliance and monitoring the observing of environmental conditions in industrial plants

L.1.8 Recycling and reuse of industrial waste water

L.1.9 Using less-water consumption industries

M. Energy

M1 Improving energy efficiency , Rationalizing consumption and developing renewable energy applications

M.1.1 Adopting and developing advanced technologies and methods to enhance oil extraction, including the capture and storage of carbon dioxide.

M.1.2 Reducing the losses of oil and gas

M.1.3 Raising the energy efficiency and consumption rationalization in producing and refining oil and in processing and purifying natural gas

M.1.4 Increasing reliance on natural gas to produce electricity rather than liquid fuels

M.1.5 Developing the uses of and depending gradually on renewable energy sources, especially wind farms and solar thermal systems, in the production of high capacity electricity

M.1.6 Improving the efficiency of thermal insulation, preventing leaks and applying thermal energy efficiency in buildings

M2 Application of advanced fossil fuel and cleaner fuels technologies

M.2.1 Expand the use of natural gas in energy-consuming sectors, especially electricity, industry and transportation

M.2.2 Developing techniques of oil refineries and increasing the conversion and processing processes of oil and its derivatives

M.2.3 Removing lead and reducing sulphur in fuel with the use of fuel additives that raise its environmental specifications

N. Transportation

N1 Checking, adjustment, and maintenance of engines

N.1.1 Application of standards for checking and settings of vehicles

N.1.2 Developing plans for the maintenance of vehicles which are not in conformity with environmental conditions and the exclusion of invalid ones

N2 Improving the quality of fuel and using cleaner fuels

N.2.1 Complete removing of lead from gasoline used for vehicles.

N.2.2 Reducing the concentration of sulphur in the diesel consumed in the transport sector

N.2.3 Promoting the use of vehicles operating with natural gas

O. Construction and Building

O1 Sustainable Construction and Building

O.1.1 Rationalizing the use of energy and reducing the heat load in facilities through using advanced technologies appropriate for lighting, heating, cooling and ventilation

O.1.2 Redevelopment of the facilities in old and traditional quarters by using advanced technologies to achieve thermal insulation and rationalizing the use of energy and water

O.1.3 Developing urban planning methodologies

O.1.4 Development of methodologies for the design of road networks within the city, the suburbs and new towns in a way that suits the prevailing climatic conditions

O.1.5 Expanding the use of renewable energy in heating and lighting

O.1.6 Dissemination and adoption of cleaner production technologies in the industry of cement and building materials

3.3. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES PROGRAMS

P. Cross-Cutting Issues

P1 Promotion of environmental awareness

P.1.1 Issuing a documented scientific guide on climate change issues, including the latest scientific developments, international agreements and initiatives, and the potential impacts on the Arab region and means of response.

P.1.2 Conducting training workshops on environment for those working in different sectors

P.1.3 Maximizing the use of human resources and technical and material capacities of different bodies in raising awareness of climate change

P.1.4 Integrating the private sector in the activities of supporting environmental awareness.

P.1.5 Dissemination of press releases and talk shows about climate change through printed, audio and visual media and social network to illustrate the personal practices that can be done to contribute in mitigation of climate change.

P.1.6 Circulating scientific information on climate change on the national and regional levels through school activities

P2 Promotion of women participation in climate change issues

P.2.1 Promoting women's participation in decision-making process, especially in cases of adaptation to climate change and DRR

P.2.2 Promoting the participation of national committees concerned with women's affairs in climate change programs

P.2.3 Integrating climate change into national strategies for women in the Arab countries

P.2.4 Supporting the involvement of women in teams of adaptation programs, national communications and national committees on climate change

P.2.5 Involvement of women in awareness programs on the importance of changing consumption behaviors and selecting eco-friendly products

P.2.6 Strengthening the capacity of local communities to contribute in protecting natural resources, adaptation programs and mitigation of climate change impacts

P.2.7 Promoting the participation of women in the Arab delegations to the Conference of the Parties (COP)



ANNEX VI. SUMMARY ON ON-GOING INITIATIVES



1) Regional Initiative for the Assessment of the Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources and Socio-Economic Vulnerability in the Arab Region (RICCAR)

RICCAR objective:

To assess the impact of climate change on freshwater resources in the Arab Region through a consultative and integrated regional initiative that seeks to identify the socio-economic and environmental vulnerability caused by climate change impacts on water resources based on regional specificities.

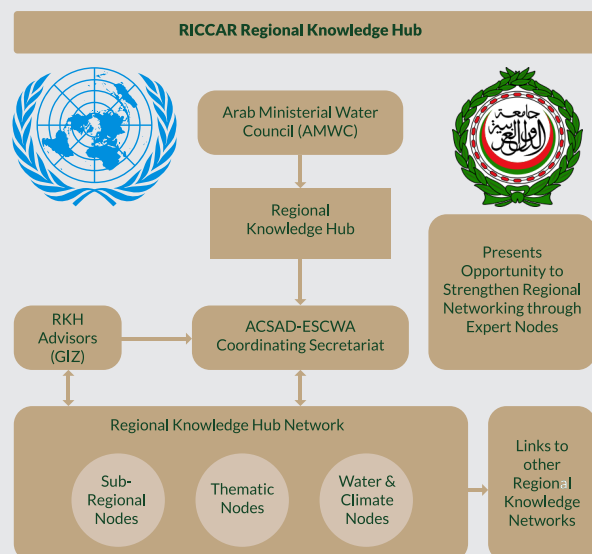
Implementing Partners:

- UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia ESCWA
- The League of Arab States LAS
- World Meteorological Organization WMO
- The Arab Center for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry lands ACSAD
- United Nations Environment Programme UNEP
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations FAO
- German International Development Cooperation, GIZ
- United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction UNISDR
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization UNESCO
- United Nations University
- Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute SMHI
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency.

Collaborating Research Institutes:

- Center of Excellence for Climate Change Research/ King Abdul-Aziz University (CECCR/KAU) - KSA
- King Abdullah University of Science and Technology (KAUST) - KSA
- Climate Services Center 2.0 (CS2.0) – Germany

RICCAR aims to provide a common platform for assessing, addressing and informing response to climate change impacts on freshwater resources in the Arab region by serving as the basis for dialogue, priority setting and policy formulation on climate change at the regional level.



2) FAO Regional Initiative on Water Scarcity

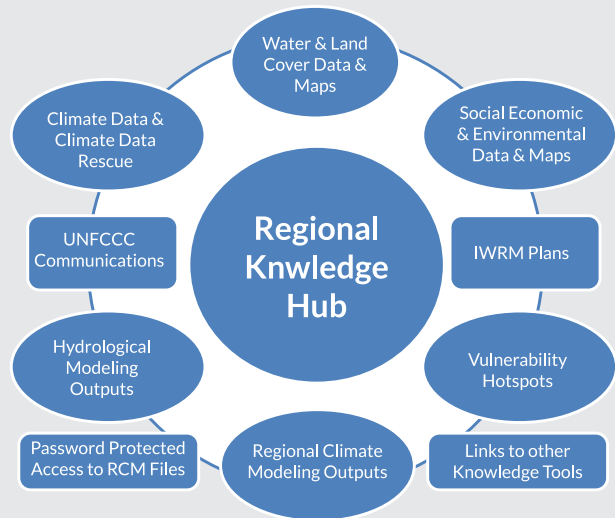
FAO WSI Objective:

The Regional Initiative on Water Scarcity in Near East and North Africa (FAO-WSI) has been established by FAO to

Support countries in identify, develop and implement:

- Evidence-based policy-decisions
- Sound governance and institutions
- Cost-effective water investments
- Best management practices

So that agriculture water use efficiency and productivity, and food security as well, can be significantly improved in the region



Focus Areas of Work:

Strategic planning & policies of water resources for water and food security (including a water-food-energy nexus approach), Strengthening/reforming governance at all levels, Improving water management, performances and productivity in major agricultural systems (rainfed and irrigated) and in the food chain, Managing the water supply through reuse and recycling, Climate change, resilience, DRR and droughts management, Building sustainability, with focus on ground water, pollution and soil salinity and Benchmarking, monitoring and reporting on water use efficiency and productivity.

Implementing Partners:

- Arab Center for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands ACSAD
- International Center for Biosaline Agriculture ICBA
- Arab Organization for Agricultural Development AOAD
- International Water Management Institute IWMI
- Arab Water Council AWC
- League of Arab States LAS
- Center for Environ. and Develop. for the Arab Region and Europe CEDARE
- Egyptian National Water Research Center NWRC-Egypt
- International Center for Advanced Mediterranean Agric. Studies CIHEAM
- UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization UNESCO
- Egyptian Desert Research Center DRC
- UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia ESCWA
- Daugherty Water for Food Institute DWFI
- World Bank WB
- German Cooperation Agency GIZ
- World Food Program WFP
- International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Area ICARDA

3) UNDP, Arab Climate Resilience Initiative ACRI

ACRI Objective:

Strengthened capacity of developing countries to mainstream climate change adaptation policies into national development plans, This will be achieved by:

- Building capacity across the region;
- Building on existing national and regional efforts;
- Coordinating with existing actors and establishing new partnerships;
- Addressing climate change impacts through sustainable development, gender-sensitive, pro-poor approach;
- Securing a high level of engagement and ownership by national partners and actors; and
- Developing, linking to and implementing activities which respond to the needs identified through the consultative process.

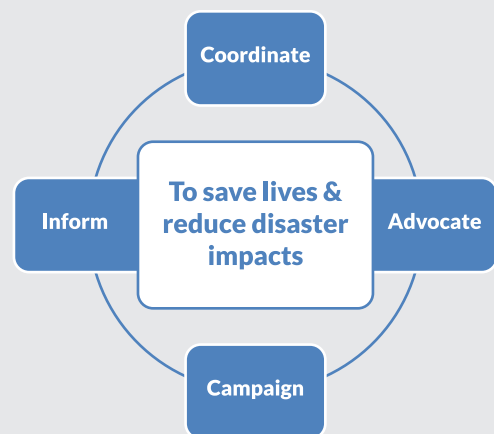
ACRI is align itself and link up with other Regional Bureau for Arab States RBAS, regional programmes and UNDP global initiatives within the Environment and Energy Group, as well as national programmes and broader regional undertakings (such as those led by ICARDA, LAS, other UN agencies, the World Bank etc.).

ACRI is well-aligned with UNDP's area of expertise in:

- the provision of technical assistance focused on strengthening institutional capacity at the regional and national levels;
- the provision of technical support for policy formulation and revision;
- proficiency in project design and implementation in relevant areas (such as climate change adaptation and energy);
- the provision of cross-sectoral capacity and expertise with experience and innovation in climate risk management;
- the mobilization of resources for development at the regional and national level; and
- Accessing global information networks, experience and knowledge that can be used to strengthen the implementation of ACRI.

ACRI's contribution to that process includes providing support to:

- Improving agricultural production without undermining the sector's natural resource base, as well as strengthening institutions and developing infrastructure in rural areas of developing countries.
- Greening of the energy sector by improving energy efficiency and investing in renewable energy technologies, as well as encouraging government policies that enhance incentives for investment in the sector.
- Promoting sustainable development and poverty reduction including gender equity through mainstreaming climate resilience strategies into local and national development plans.



4) UNISDR - Disaster Risk Reduction

UNISDR Objective:

To save lives & reduce disaster impacts, through:

Coordinate of disaster reduction and ensure synergies among the disaster reduction activities of the United Nations system and regional organizations and activities in socio-economic and humanitarian fields.

UNISDR focus on:

- Implementation of the Arab strategy for disaster risk reduction 2020
- Post 2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction
- Strengthen local capacity and grant local authorities some autonomy within the national framework.
- Implement a number of measures within a framework of effective partnerships between the public and private sectors and civil society for improving urban planning, advancing service provision and enhancing the sustainability of Arab cities.
- Undertake and implement improved measures to address drought and improve water security and food security through developing and implementing comprehensive strategies and policies that are informed by risk and vulnerability assessments that are aimed at building resilience to drought.
- Integrate DRR efforts with climate change efforts, in order to promote resilience, strengthen meteorological services for agriculture and water, and strengthen linkages between meteorology, agriculture, DRR and climate change.
- Develop a regional mechanism for Arab scientists linked to the International Science and Technology Advisory Group on DRR.

UNISDR Coordination Mechanism for DRR

- UNISDR Global/Regional Platform
- Private Sector
- League of Arab States LAS
- Civil Society Organizations CSO
- National Governments - HFA
- Local Governments – Making Cities Resilience
- UN Agencies
- Inter-governmental organizations
- Academia

The UNISDR Prevention Web serving the information needs of the disaster reduction community and the Global Assessment Report GAR is biennial global assessment of disaster risk reduction prepared in the context of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR).

5) AGEDI, Abu Dhabi Global Environmental Data Initiative, Eye on Water Security Climate Change Programme

EWSCCP Goal:

To facilitate access to quality environmental data that equips policy-makers with actionable, timely information to inform and guide critical decisions, with a focus on the Arab region.

AGEDI launched a follow-up to this initial study in 2011 with the aim of establishing a climate change work programme that could build upon, expand, and deepen understanding of vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as to identify practical adaptive responses at local, national and regional levels.

Achievements in Arab Region:

- Atlas of Our Changing Environment with UNEP – An Atlas of the region that focuses on the impact of human activities on land, water, and air throughout the 22 countries, 80 different locations that make up the Arab world.
- Blue Carbon Demonstration Project – Phase 1 complete; first such project internationally exploring blue carbon sequestration in coastal ecosystems
- Biodiversity – Identified which terrestrial and marine ecosystems are under most pressure, how well they are represented in protected areas, and where the spatial priorities should be for future conservation implementation within Abu Dhabi, the UAE, and the Arabian Peninsula
 - Outcomes incorporated into various conservation actions at all levels:
 - EAD baseline mapping strategy development and protected areas development
 - National and regional reporting towards the (Convention of Biological Diversity) CBD Aichi targets and the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs).

The Following High Resolution Maps and Analysis which also Enhances Follow-up Research by the Regional Scientific Community:

- Regional air/ocean modeling datasets for follow-up research by the scientific community
- Current/future habitat suitability for key terrestrial/marine species
- Future water resource requirements, adaptation options, and model outputs for follow-up research by national water supply and demand planning.
- Future water recharges scenarios, adaptation options, and model outputs for follow-up scientific research.
- Vulnerability hotspots for coastal zones - inundation extent, tabular outputs of land use types affected, adaptation options, and model outputs
- Water supply-demand scenarios under climate change and projected socioeconomic conditions
- Reductions in GHG related to policy -air quality improvements, a comprehensive technical report that contains tabular results of the cost-effectiveness of mitigation options, the adapted models for Abu Dhabi conditions
- Food Security comprehensive technical report as well as model datasets

6) Arab Water Council, Regional Coordination on Improved Water Resources and Capacity Building Program (RCIWRC)

AWC RCIWRC Objective:

- To promote better understanding and management of the water resources in the Arab States, in a multi-disciplinary, non-political, professional and scientific manner.
- To build capacity, disseminate knowledge; enhance data sharing technical expertise, experience and information among the region on the rational and comprehensive water resources development for the benefit of its people through a scientific professional approach away from political pressures.

AWC Regional On-going Activities

- Strategy for Water Security in the Arab Region (2010-2030) (LAS/ AWC).
- Water Scarcity Initiative (FAO) to meet the challenges on Water security and Sustainability.
- Climate Change Resilience Initiative (ESCWA).
- Regional Coordination Program (RCIWRM) on the use of space technology in IWRM. (5 Countries), A Regional project portal for the project was launched in 2014.
- Public Engagement Project (PEWM) for Building capacity of stakeholders to engage society in water management to support governance in the Arab region (6 Countries).
- State of the Water Report in the Arab Region Program (CEDARE/ AWC).
- Adaptation to Climate Change in the Water Sector in the MENA Region (ACCWaM) (GIZ/ AWC).
- King Mohamed VI International Water Studies and Research Center (In Progress).
- The Arab Water Academy, «center of excellence» for executive education in water.
- Guidelines for brackish water use for agriculture production in the Near East and North Africa (FAO/ AWC) (9 Countries).
- AWC Monthly Newsletters, and AWC Scientific Water Journal, (Semi-annual).

7) World Food Program, Food Security and Nutrition

WFP annually support 15-20 million people in programmes that provide food and cash as incentive to build productive assets and build resilience against shocks and stresses. Around 60% of people assisted by WFP are affected by storms, drought and floods. Half of all WFP programmes address more than one risk: storms, drought, floods, and conflict. Accordingly, important consequences for the type of information and design required for programmes.

For WFP assessments, analysis and research is a critical part of understanding main operational contexts, address vulnerabilities, manage risks, and build resilience.

Food security and Vulnerable area management needs understanding that is vulnerable, why and when, and appropriate programme responses. That requires early warning and monitoring; including using weather forecasting to allow early action, this also includes food price monitoring often together with partners such as FAO.

WFP invests heavily in:

- Household level surveys and assessments;
- Food security and vulnerability analysis and mapping;
- Early warning and monitoring;
- In-depth thematic analysis (climate change, nutrition, social protection, and similar).
- Stakeholder mapping and community consultations
- WFP is a user, translator and provider of information and services.

Regional knowledge networks make sense for WFP, because of the:

- High complexity and interdependence of issues: WEF nexus, social vulnerability, need for multi-stakeholder engagement with various information types and data, validation, reliability. Leveraging of different capacities and technical skills. Burden of information and mixed messages:
- Burden of information and mixed messages, streamlining information, increasing accessibility, supporting common understanding, prioritization of issues and supporting possible actions, identification of best practices.
- Challenging decision-making processes at all levels, Multifaceted decision-making processes: increasingly, we must think about who the end user of information is; need to go from supply to demand driven Planning for a food secure future rely heavily on timely, comprehensive, science-based and accessible information at community, national and regional levels

WFP's contributions include:

- Operational perspective from the ground, both a user and provider of knowledge and information;
- Technical expertise related to food security assessments and analysis, food price monitoring, social protection, national and regional thematic studies, including capacity development;
- Policy and strategy engagement at national, regional and international level.



ANNEX VII. ASSESSING SDGS AND TARGETS VS. ARAB STRATEGIES



1. Areas covered by the studied strategies and could be considered in building different types of Nexus:

- 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.
- 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.
- 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.
- 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.
- 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.
- 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality.
- 2.5 By 2020, maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as internationally agreed.
- 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases.
- 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and wellbeing.
- 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.
- 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.
- 4.4 By 2030, increase by x% the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

- 4.7 By 2030, ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others, education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.
- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
- 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.
- 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.
- 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.
- 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and increasing recycling and safe reuse by x% globally.
- 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including trans-boundary cooperation as appropriate.
- 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.
- 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services.
- 7.2 Increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030.
- 7.3 Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030.
- 8.2 Achieve higher levels of productivity of economies through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including a focus on high value-added and labor-intensive sectors.
- 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises including access to financial services.
- 8.4 Improve progressively through 2030 global resource efficiency in consumption and production, and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production with developed States taking the lead.
- 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.
- 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, all States taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.

- 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.
- 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums.
- 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.
- 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all States.
- 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of affected people and decrease by y% the economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with the focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.
- 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse.
- 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and trans-national companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.
- 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all States.
- 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning.
- 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning.
- 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.
- 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration, to achieve healthy and productive oceans.
- 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 % of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information.
- 15.1 By 2020, ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.
- 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and increase afforestation and reforestation by x% globally.
- 15.3 By 2020, combat desertification, and restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world.



- 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, to enhance their capacity to provide benefits which are essential for sustainable development.
- 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitat, halt the loss of biodiversity, and by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.
- 15.6 Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and promote appropriate access to genetic resources.
- 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna, and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.
- 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies, and accounts.
- 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including international support to developing States, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.
- 17.4 Assist developing States in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor States to reduce debt distress.
- 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United States level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.
- 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing States on favorable terms, including concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.
- 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed States by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.
- 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing States to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.
- 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.
- 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing States, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed States' share of global exports by 2020.
- 17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed States, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed States are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access.

- 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including policy coordination and policy coherence.
- 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.
- 17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.
- 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all States, in particular developing States.
- 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.
- 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing States, including the least developed States and the small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.
- 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing States.

2. Areas not covered by assessed Arab strategies:

- 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.
- 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030, achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.
- 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.
- 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-born and under-five children.
- 3.5 Strengthen prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.
- 3.6 By 2020, halve global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.
- 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.
- 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination.
- 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.
- 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.

- 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations.
- 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and at least x% of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.
- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
- 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations.
- 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.
- 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life.
- 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.
- 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances, and in particular at least 7% per annum GDP growth in the least-developed States.
- 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.
- 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.
- 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, eradicate forced labour, and by 2025, end child labour in all its forms including recruitment and use of child soldiers.
- 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment.
- 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products.
- 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and to expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.
- 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and by 2030, raise significantly industry's share of employment and GDP in line with national circumstances, and double its share in LDCs.
- 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, particularly in developing States, to financial services including affordable credit and their integration into value chains and markets.

- 9.5 Enhance scientific research; upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all States, particularly developing States, including by 2030, encouraging innovation and increasing the number of R&D workers per one million people by x% and public and private R&D spending.
- 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average.
- 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard.
- 10.4 Adopt policies especially fiscal, wage, and social protection policies and progressively achieve greater equality.
- 10.5 Improve regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen implementation of such regulations.
- 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice of developing States in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.
- 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.
- 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.
- 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management.
- 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.
- 12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP), all States taking action, with developed States taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing States.
- 12.2 By 2030, achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.
- 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer level, and reduce food losses along production and supply chains including post-harvest losses.
- 12.4 By 2020, achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle in accordance with agreed international frameworks and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.
- 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable in accordance with national policies and priorities.
- 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.
- 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.



- 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, 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.
- 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed States should be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation.
- 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.
- 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems, and control or eradicate the priority species.
- 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.
- 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children.
- 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all.
- 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime.
- 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms.
- 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.
- 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.
- 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing States in the institutions of global governance.
- 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all including birth registration.
- 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.
- 17.2 Developed States to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed States to achieve the target of 0.7 % of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing States and 0.15 to 0.20 % of ODA/GNI to least developed States; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 % of ODA/GNI to least developed States.
- 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing States from multiple sources.
- 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed States.

ANNEX VIII. MAPPING SDGS AND TARGETS VS. ON-GOING INITIATIVES



Sustainable Development Goals and Targets	Arab Strategy for Agricultural Development and Food Security - Sub Program	Arab Water Security Strategy – Action Plan	Arab Plan of Action to deal with Climate Change (APACC)	Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2020 (ASDRR 2020) in line with the Sendai Framework	Involved Organizations in APACC and ASDRR
SDG1 - END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE					
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	6.1. Poverty Alleviation in Arab Rural Areas			3.2. Reducing the existing risks and preventing new ones. 3.3. Taking economic, social and institutional measures in addition to physical measures to reduce risk and vulnerability. 3.4. Reduction of vulnerability of livelihoods and investments.	
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions					
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable					
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	6.1. Poverty Alleviation in Arab Rural Areas			3.1. Integration of disaster risk reduction into rural development policy.	



Sustainable Development Goals and Targets	Arab Strategy for Agricultural Development and Food Security - Sub Program	Arab Water Security Strategy - Action Plan	Arab Plan of Action to deal with Climate Change (APACC)	Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2020 (ASDRR 2020) in line with the Sendai Framework	Involved Organizations in APACC and ASDRR
<p>1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters</p>				<p>1.1. Understanding variations in vulnerability, exposure, risks and disaster losses, according to gender, age, and socio-economic backgrounds.</p> <p>1.2. Understanding extensive and intensive risks.</p> <p>1.3. Understanding the social, economic and institutional factors in addition to the natural and physical factors that contribute to the vulnerability and the accumulation of risks.</p> <p>1.4. Scientific and community assessment taking into consideration the views and opinions of those active organizations operating in the most vulnerable countries to disasters.</p> <p>1.5. Interaction with the main disaster risk factors – i.e. poverty, environmental degradation, rapid urban development, poor governance, and in particular, the weak risk governance.</p> <p>3.2. Reducing the existing risks and preventing new ones.</p> <p>3.3. Taking economic, social and institutional measures in addition to physical measures to reduce risk and vulnerability.</p> <p>3.4. Reduction of vulnerability of livelihoods and investments.</p> <p>3.5. Integration of disaster risk reduction into rural development policy.</p>	
SDG2 - END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION, AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE					
<p>2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round</p>	<p>4.6. Coordinating policies related to building strategic stock of food commodities</p>				
<p>2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and addressing the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons</p>					

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets	Arab Strategy for Agricultural Development and Food Security - Sub Program	Arab Water Security Strategy – Action Plan	Arab Plan of Action to deal with Climate Change (APACC)	Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2020 (ASDRR 2020) in line with the Sendai Framework	Involved Organizations in APACC and ASDRR
<p>2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</p>	<p>1.5. Developing appropriate fishery techniques</p> <p>2.2. Identifying and promoting investment opportunities in agriculture</p>	<p>E:2.5. Promoting integration of land and water management</p> <p>ACSAD will coordinate with scientific contribution from FAO/RNE, UNEP/ROWA and ICBA</p>	<p>D.1.2 Integration of economic diversity within the national plans and strategies of the Arab countries</p> <p>J1.1 Using the most secure systems with environment, which reduce the use of machinery, maintain land fertility, and increase carbon storage in the soil.</p> <p>J1.2 Providing guidance and awareness among farmers</p> <p>J1.3 Application of appropriate agricultural cycles</p>	<p>3.2. Reducing the existing risks and preventing new ones.</p> <p>3.3. Taking economic, social and institutional measures in addition to physical measures to reduce risk and vulnerability.</p> <p>3.4. Reduction of vulnerability of livelihoods and investments.</p> <p>3.5. Integration of disaster risk reduction into rural development policy.</p>	<p>ACSAD, ACF, FAO-WSI</p> <p>FAO-WSI, IFAD</p> <p>FAO-WSI, IFAD</p>

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets	Arab Strategy for Agricultural Development and Food Security - Sub Program	Arab Water Security Strategy - Action Plan	Arab Plan of Action to deal with Climate Change (APACC)	Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2020 (ASDRR 2020) <i>in line with the Sendai Framework</i>	Involved Organizations in APACC and ASDRR	
<p>2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality</p>	<p>1.3. Improving capacity-building, agricultural practices and farming systems</p> <p>1.7. Developing and adapting biological techniques in agriculture</p> <p>4.2. Coordinating agricultural research policies and technology transfer</p> <p>5.3. Strengthening capacities of the specialized Agricultural Extension Institutions</p> <p>5.4. Institutional reform of agricultural sectors in the Arab region</p> <p>6.4. Risk Reduction in Agriculture</p> <p>7.2. Managing threats and natural disasters</p>	<p>E.2.1. Development of new varieties of crops supporting salinity and drought</p> <p>E.2.2. Developing alternative and practical solutions for using non-conventional water resources with focus on the use of renewable energy in water desalination and water treatment as a promising solution to close the Arab region water gap</p> <p>E.2.3. Introduction of the Water, Energy and Food Security Nexus. A promising solution for a Green Economy in the Arab region</p> <p>E.2.4. Developing innovative and attractive measures for increasing the reuse of treated Water in agriculture</p> <p>E.2.5. Promoting integration of land and water management</p>	<p>ICBA will coordinate with ACSAD</p> <p>UNEP/ROWA will coordinate with GIZ, ESCWA, ICBA and FAO</p> <p>ACSAD, FAO/RNE and ICBA</p> <p>ACSAD will coordinate with FAO/RNE, UNEP/ROWA and ICBA</p>	<p>B.1.2 Developing climate – agricultural maps at the level of the Arab region that contributes directly to support the decision-making process in order to counter climate change effects on the Arab region</p> <p>B.3.3 Developing vegetation and organizing pasture</p> <p>B.3.2 Preparing methodologies of sustainable integrated management for land based on maps of soil, vegetation and optimal use.</p> <p>B.4.4 Taking appropriate precautions and measures in the most vulnerable areas of the threat of forest fires, as well as dry natural pastures</p> <p>C.1.1 Developing technologies for the production of plant varieties and animal breeds</p> <p>C.1.2 Developing farming technologies and systems</p> <p>C.1.3 Developing vegetation and organizing pasture</p> <p>C3.1 Studying and assessing the kinetics (dynamics) of diseases and pests, insects and weeds associated with climate change</p> <p>K.1.1 Developing technologies for the use of agricultural waste</p> <p>K.1.2 Rationalizing the consumption of fertilizers in agriculture</p> <p>K.1.3 Reducing the reliance on pesticides and herbicides in agricultural and forest systems</p>	<p>1.1. Understanding variations in vulnerability, exposure, risks and disaster losses, according to gender, age, and socio-economic backgrounds.</p> <p>1.2. Understanding extensive and intensive risks.</p> <p>1.3. Understanding the social, economic and institutional factors in addition to the natural and physical factors that contribute to the vulnerability and the accumulation of risks.</p> <p>1.4. Scientific and community assessment taking into consideration the views and opinions of those active organizations operating in the most vulnerable countries to disasters.</p> <p>1.5. Interaction with the main disaster risk factors – i.e. poverty, environmental degradation, rapid urban development, poor governance, and in particular, the weak risk governance.</p>	<p>ESCWA-RICCAR AGIR, ACSAD</p> <p>FAO-WSI, IFAD</p> <p>ACSAD</p> <p>FAO-WSI, IFAD</p>



Sustainable Development Goals and Targets	Arab Strategy for Agricultural Development and Food Security - Sub Program	Arab Water Security Strategy - Action Plan		Arab Plan of Action to deal with Climate Change (APACC)	Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2020 (ASDRR 2020) in line with the Sendai Framework	Involved Organizations in APACC and ASDRR
2.5 By 2020, maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as internationally agreed	1.2 Improving plant varieties and animal breeds in the Arab States	E:2.1. Development of new varieties of crops supporting salinity and drought	ICBA will coordinate with ACSAD	B.4. Establishment of banks for saving the germ plasma of plant varieties in the Arab region C.2.2 Conservation of resources and germ plasma		ACSAD, ICARDA ACSAD, ICARDA
SDG3 - ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELLBEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES						
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births						
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborn and under-five children						
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases	4.5. Coordinating policies pertinent to control of trans-border diseases and epidemics			H.1.1. Developing Arab health sectors (infrastructure, early warning, and research on the health effects of climate change) within the system of adaptation to climate change	1.1. Understanding variations in vulnerability, exposure, risks and disaster losses, according to gender, age, and socio-economic backgrounds. 1.2. Understanding extensive and intensive risks. 1.3. Understanding the social, economic and institutional factors in addition to the natural and physical factors that contribute to the vulnerability and the accumulation of risks. 1.4. Scientific and community assessment taking into consideration the views and opinions of those active organizations operating in the most vulnerable countries to disasters.	
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and wellbeing						
3.5 Strengthening prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol						
3.6 By 2020, halve global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents						
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes						



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3.8 Achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all				3.1. Developing and implementing programs that aim at increasing the resilience of all national critical infrastructures including those of cultural and natural heritage, work areas, and the education and health sectors. 3.2. Reducing the existing risks and preventing new ones. 3.3. Taking economic, social and institutional measures in addition to physical measures to reduce risk and vulnerability. 4. Reduction of vulnerability of livelihoods and investments	
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination					
SDG4 - ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFE-LONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL					
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes					
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education					
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	5.2. Developing agricultural education and vocational training				
4.4 By 2030, increase by x% the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	5.2. Developing agricultural education and vocational training				
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations					
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and at least x% of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy					



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4.7 By 2030, ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development		B.4.1. Introducing the basics of water and environment sciences and the guidance and orientation concepts to the educational curriculums	P.1.6 Circulating scientific information on climate change on the national and regional levels through school activities		ESCWA-RICCAR
SDG5 - ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS					
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	6.2. Strengthening the role of rural women in development				
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation					
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations					
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate					
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life					

Sustainable Development Goals and Targets	Arab Strategy for Agricultural Development and Food Security - Sub Program	Arab Water Security Strategy – Action Plan	Arab Plan of Action to deal with Climate Change (APACC)	Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2020 (ASDRR 2020) in line with the Sendai Framework	Involved Organizations in APACC and ASDRR
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences					
SDG6 - ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL					
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all		<p>C.1.5. Enabling governments to facilitate the localization of water and waste water technology by financial institutions and private sector</p> <p>D.2.1. Enhancing national and regional capacity in the collection, management and control of the drinking water, and sanitation services data</p> <p>D.2.2. Establishment of a regional data management platform on drinking water and sanitation</p> <p>D.2.4. Strengthening regional dialogue on drinking water and sanitation services</p>			<p>UNEP/ROWA, LAS, ACSAD and ESCWA</p> <p>ESCWA, AWC, CEDARE, RAED and Arab Countries Water Utilities Association (ACWUA)</p> <p>ESCWA, CEDARE, AWC, RAED and ACWUA</p> <p>ESCWA, ACSAD, AWC, CEDARE, RAED and ACWUA</p>



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6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations		<p>C.1.5. Enabling governments to facilitate the localization of water and waste water technology by financial institutions and private sector</p> <p>D.2.1. Enhancing national and regional capacity in the collection, management and control of the drinking water, and sanitation services data</p> <p>D.2.2. Establishment of a regional data management platform on drinking water and sanitation</p>			
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and increasing recycling and safe reuse by x% globally		E.2.4. Developing innovative and attractive measures for increasing the reuse of treated water in agriculture	<p>B.2.4 Maintaining the water resources from pollution and processing it by low-cost technology</p> <p>B.3.4 Developing the low-quality water use in irrigation</p> <p>L.1.8 Recycling and reuse of industrial wastewater</p>		ICBA, ACSAD, AWC, FAO-WSI
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	7.4. Comprehensive management of water resources	<p>B.6.1. Assessment of water use efficiency indicators</p> <p>B.6.2. Hands-on training of water use efficiency indicators</p> <p>B.8.1. Supporting the Arab states to protect water resources in coastal areas</p> <p>E.2.4. Developing innovative and attractive measures for increasing the reuse of treated water in agriculture</p> <p>E.2.5. Promoting integration of land and water management</p>	<p>B.2.3 Improving the efficiency of water use in irrigation, industry and household purpose</p> <p>L.1.9 Using less-water consumption industries</p>		

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6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels through trans-boundary cooperation as appropriate	<p>1.1. Developing appropriate techniques for management of water resources</p> <p>4.3. Coordinating policies of investment in joint resources</p> <p>7.4. Comprehensive management of water resources</p>	<p>B.1.1. Survey of IWRM strategies in the Arab region</p> <p>B.1.2. Assistance of Arab States to prepare national IWRM plans</p> <p>B.1.4. Monitoring and Evaluation system for IWRM plans developed</p> <p>B.2.3. Sustainably Strengthen Research, Extension, Collective Learning, Knowledge - Sharing and Communication Services in the Field of IWRM</p> <p>E.2.5. Promoting integration of land and water management</p>	<p>B.2.1 Re-assessing the available water resources under the influence of regional scenarios of climate change</p> <p>B.2.2 Setting the methodologies of integrated management for water resources and developing water policies based on the principle of integrated management for water resources.</p>		ESCWA-RICCAR



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6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes		E:2.5, Promoting integration of land and water management ACSAD, FAO/RNE, UNEP/ROWA and ICBA		<p>1.1. Understanding variations in vulnerability, exposure, risks and disaster losses, according to gender, age, and socio-economic backgrounds</p> <p>1.2. Understanding extensive and intensive risks.</p> <p>1.3. Understanding the social, economic and institutional factors in addition to the natural and physical factors that contribute to the vulnerability and the accumulation of risks</p> <p>1.4. Scientific and community assessment taking into consideration the views and opinions of those active organizations operating in the most vulnerable countries to disasters</p> <p>3.1. Developing and implementing programs that aim at increasing the resilience of all national critical infrastructures including those of cultural and natural heritage, work areas, and the education and health sectors</p> <p>3.2. Reducing the existing risks and preventing new ones.</p> <p>3.3. Taking economic, social and institutional measures in addition to physical measures to reduce risk and vulnerability</p> <p>3.4. Reduction of vulnerability of livelihoods and investments</p>	



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7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services	SDG7 - ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL		<p>J1.4 Expanding the use of renewable energies in lifting water and irrigating crops</p> <p>N.1.1 Application of standards for checking and settings of vehicles</p> <p>N.1.2 Developing plans for the maintenance of vehicles which are not in conformity with environmental conditions and the exclusion of invalid ones</p> <p>N.2.1 Complete removing of lead from gasoline used for vehicles</p> <p>N.2.2 Reducing the concentration of sulphur in the diesel consumed in the transport sector</p> <p>N.2.3 Promoting the use of vehicles operating with natural gas</p>		
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix				<p>J1.4 Expanding the use of renewable energies in lifting water and irrigating crops</p> <p>L.1.3 The use of cleaner energy alternatives in new projects</p> <p>L.1.4 Replacing energy sources with less polluting ones in existing plants</p> <p>M.1.5 Developing the uses of and depending gradually on renewable energy sources, especially wind farms and solar thermal systems, in the production of high capacity electricity</p>	

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7-3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency			<p>L.1.1 Rationalizing the energy consumption in factories</p> <p>L.1.2 Improving the efficiency of energy use in factories</p> <p>M.1.1 Adopting and developing advanced technologies and methods to enhance oil extraction, including the capture and storage of carbon dioxide</p> <p>M.1.2 Reducing the losses of oil and gas</p> <p>M.1.3 Raising the energy efficiency and consumption rationalization in producing and refining oil and in processing and purifying natural gas</p> <p>M.1.4 Increasing reliance on natural gas to produce electricity rather than liquid fuels</p> <p>M.1.6 Improving the efficiency of thermal insulation, preventing leaks and applying thermal energy efficiency in buildings</p> <p>M.2.1 Expand the use of natural gas in energy-consuming sectors, especially electricity, industry and transportation</p> <p>M.2.2 Developing techniques of oil refineries and increasing the conversion and processing processes of oil and its derivatives</p> <p>M.2.3 Removing lead and reducing sulphur in fuel with the use of fuel additives that raise its environmental specifications</p>		
SDG8 - PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL					
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances, and in particular at least 7% per annum GDP growth in the least-developed states					

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8.2 Achieve higher levels of productivity of economies through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, through a focus on high value-added and labor-intensive sectors			D.1.2 Integration of economic diversity within the national plans and strategies of the Arab countries F.1.1 Conducting studies for the development of tourist areas to be more resilient and preparedness for climate change impacts F.1.2 Conducting studies to develop the areas of alternative tourism (cultural, conference tourism etc.)		
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises through access to financial services	6.3. Creating job opportunities in rural areas		D.1.2 Integration of economic diversity within the national plans and strategies of the Arab countries	3.1. Developing and implementing programs that aim at increasing the resilience of all national critical infrastructures including those of cultural and natural heritage, work areas, and the education and health sectors 3.2. Reducing the existing risks and preventing new ones 3.3. Taking economic, social and institutional measures in addition to physical measures to reduce risk and vulnerability 3.4. Reduction of vulnerability of livelihoods and investments	
8.4 Improve progressively through 2030 global resource efficiency in consumption and production, and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production with developed States taking the lead					
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value					
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training					
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, eradicate forced labor, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms including recruitment and use of child soldiers					

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8.8 Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment					
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products					
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and to expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all					
SDG9 - BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION					
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all				<p>1.1. Understanding variations in vulnerability, exposure, risks and disaster losses, according to gender, age, and socio-economic backgrounds</p> <p>1.2. Understanding extensive and intensive risks</p> <p>1.4. Scientific and community assessment taking into consideration the views and opinions of those active organizations operating in the most vulnerable countries to disasters.</p> <p>1.5. Interaction with the main disaster risk factors – i.e. poverty, environmental degradation, rapid urban development, poor governance, and in particular, the weak risk governance.</p> <p>3.1. Developing and implementing programs that aim at increasing the resilience of all national critical infrastructures including those of cultural and natural heritage, work areas, and the education and health sectors</p>	
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and by 2030 raise significantly industry's share of employment and GDP in line with national circumstances, and double its share in LDCs					
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, particularly in developing States, to financial services including affordable credit and their integration into value chains and markets					



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<p>9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, all States taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities</p>			<p>L.1.5 Addressing attempts to transfer polluting industries and pollution-intensive equipment to Arab countries</p> <p>L.1.6 Developing control and self-monitoring systems for pollutants in industrial plants</p> <p>L.1.7 Supporting environmental compliance and monitoring the observing of environmental conditions in industrial plants</p> <p>L.1.8 Recycling and reuse of industrial waste water</p> <p>L.1.9 Using less-water consumption industries</p>		
<p>9.5 Enhance scientific research; upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all States, particularly developing States, including by 2030, encouraging innovation and increasing the number of R&D workers per one million people by x% and public and private R&D spending</p>					
SDG10 - REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG STATES					
<p>10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average</p>					

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<p>10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or other status</p>			<p>P2.1 Promoting women's participation in decision-making process, especially in cases of adaptation to climate change and DRR</p> <p>P2.2 Promoting the participation of national committees concerned with women's affairs in climate change programs</p> <p>P2.3 Integrating climate change into national strategies for women in the Arab countries</p> <p>P2.4 Supporting the involvement of women in teams of adaptation programs, national communications and national committees on climate change</p> <p>P2.5 Involvement of women in awareness programs on the importance of changing consumption behaviors and selecting eco-friendly products</p>		UNISDR
<p>10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard</p>					
<p>10.4 Adopt policies especially fiscal, wage, and social protection policies and progressively achieve greater equality</p>					

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10.5 Improve regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen implementation of such regulations					
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice of developing States in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions					
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies					

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<p>11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums</p>	<p>B.1.3. Introduction of integrated urban water management (IUWM) concept</p>	<p>CEDARE, ACSAD and FAO/RNE</p>	<p>E.1.4 Developing skills of research and development to achieve the sustainable building and construction</p> <p>G.1.1. Strengthening the role of existing institutions and structures to counter the negative impacts of climate change on living conditions, the spread of epidemics, pests and diseases and the migration of people from affected areas to other areas within the state, neighboring states or other countries</p>	<p>1.1. Understanding variations in vulnerability, exposure, risks and disaster losses, according to gender, age, and socio-economic backgrounds</p> <p>1.2. Understanding extensive and intensive risks</p> <p>1.3. Understanding the social, economic and institutional factors in addition to the natural and physical factors that contribute to the vulnerability and the accumulation of risks</p> <p>1.4. Scientific and community assessment taking into consideration the views and opinions of those active organizations operating in the most vulnerable countries to disasters.</p> <p>1.5. Interaction with the main disaster risk factors – i.e. poverty, environmental degradation, rapid urban development, poor governance, and in particular, the weak risk governance</p> <p>3.1. Developing and implementing programs that aim at increasing the resilience of all national critical infrastructures including those of cultural and natural heritage, work areas, and the education and health sectors</p> <p>3.2. Reducing the existing risks and preventing new ones.</p> <p>3.3. Taking economic, social and institutional measures in addition to physical measures to reduce risk and vulnerability</p> <p>3.4. Reduction of vulnerability of livelihoods and investments</p>	
<p>11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons</p>			<p>O.1.4 Development of methodologies for the design of road networks within the city, the suburbs and new towns in a way that suits the prevailing climatic conditions</p> <p>O.1.5 Expanding the use of renewable energy in heating and lighting</p>		

SDG11 - MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE



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<p>11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all States</p>			<p>E.1.1 Developing the capacities of professionals and people involved in construction sector to counter climate change impacts E.1.3 Setting Arab unified standards for Green Building E.1.4. Developing skills of research and development to achieve sustainable building and construction G.1.1. Strengthening the role of existing institutions and structures to counter the negative impacts of climate change on living conditions, the spread of epidemics, pests and diseases and the migration of people from affected areas to other areas within the state, neighboring states or other countries O.1.1 Rationalizing the use of energy and reducing the heat load in facilities through using advanced technologies appropriate for lighting, heating, cooling and ventilation O.1.2 Redevelopment of the facilities in old and traditional quarters by using advanced technologies to achieve thermal insulation and rationalizing the use of energy and water O.1.3 Developing urban planning methodologies O.1.6 Dissemination and adoption of cleaner production technologies in the industry of cement and building materials</p>	<p>4.1. Ensuring the continuity of basic and essential services, including the continuity of operations, as part of the sectorial resilience programs 4.2. Benefiting from the various sectorial regional plans for preparedness and emergency response (i.e. the Arab plan for nuclear and radiological emergencies) 4.3. Institutionalize the efforts of the post-disaster needs assessment and correlating them with sectorial programs to increase the resilience 4.4. Institutionalize databases for disaster losses in a systematic way and updating it regularly after a disaster</p>	
<p>11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage</p>					

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11.5 By 2030 significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of affected people and decrease by 7% the economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with special focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations			G.1.1. Strengthening the role of existing institutions and structures to counter the negative impacts of climate change on living conditions, the spread of epidemics, pests and diseases and the migration of people from affected areas to other areas within the state, neighboring states or other countries		
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management					
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities					
SDG 12 - ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS					
12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP), all States taking action, with developed States taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing States	3.1. Developing quality standards and specifications for agricultural products in the Arab States 3.4. Enhancing access of small farmers to markets 4.7. Coordinating policies pertinent to supporting agricultural production				
12.2 By 2030, achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	1.6. Developing appropriate techniques for making use of the agriculture by-products and crop residues				
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer level, and reduce food losses along production and supply chains including post-harvest losses					

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12.4 By 2020, achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle in accordance with agreed international frameworks and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment			<p>N.1.1 Application of standards for checking and settings of vehicles</p> <p>N.1.2 Developing plans for the maintenance of vehicles which are not in conformity with environmental conditions and exclusion of invalid ones</p> <p>N.2.1 Complete removing of lead from gasoline used for vehicles</p> <p>N.2.2 Reducing the concentration of sulphur in the diesel consumed in the transport sector</p> <p>N.2.3 Promoting the use of vehicles operating with natural gas</p>		
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse	2.1. Enhancing the investment environment in agriculture and agro-industry				
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and trans-national companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	2.1. Enhancing the investment environment in agriculture and agro-industry				
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable in accordance with national policies and priorities					
12.8 By 2030 ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature					

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13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all States	7.2. Managing threats and natural disasters	<p>E:2.3. Introduction of the Water, Energy and Food Security Nexus, a promising solution for a Green Economy in the Arab region</p> <p>E:2.6. Identification of expected climate change impacts on irrigation in the Arab region from the simulation of the irrigation water use and crop management practices</p>	<p>UNEP/ROWA will coordinate with scientific inputs from GIZ, ESCWA, ICBA and FAO</p> <p>ACSAD will coordinate with scientific inputs from FAO/RNE and SMHI.</p>	<p>B:4.4 Taking appropriate precautions and measures in the most vulnerable areas to the threat of forest fires, as well as dry natural pastures</p> <p>I:1.4 Inclusion of disaster risks related to climate change in emergency plans and disaster management in coastal areas</p> <p>P:2.6 Strengthening the capacity of local communities to contribute to protecting natural resources, adaptation programs and mitigation of climate change impacts</p>	<p>1.1. Understanding variations in vulnerability, exposure, risks and disaster losses, according to gender, age, and socio-economic backgrounds</p> <p>1.2. Understanding extensive and intensive risks</p> <p>1.3. Understanding the social, economic and institutional factors in addition to the natural and physical factors that contribute to the vulnerability and the accumulation of risks</p> <p>1.4. Scientific and community assessment taking into consideration the views and opinions of those active organizations operating in the most vulnerable countries to disasters</p> <p>1.5. Interaction with the main disaster risk factors - i.e. poverty, environmental degradation, rapid urban development, poor governance, and in particular, the weak risk governance</p> <p>3.1. Developing and implementing programs that aim at increasing the resilience of all national critical infrastructures including those of cultural and natural heritage, work areas, and the education and health sectors</p> <p>3.2. Reducing the existing risks and preventing new ones</p> <p>3.3. Taking economic, social and institutional measures in addition to physical measures to reduce risk and vulnerability</p> <p>3.4. Reduction of vulnerability of livelihoods and investments</p>
SDG13 - TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS					

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13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning	<p>E.1.1. Improving the availability and accessibility to climate change information through the establishment of a regional knowledge hub</p> <p>E.1.2. Climate change impacts assessments through an ensemble of regional climate change impact projections for the Arab region</p> <p>E.1.3. Identification of expected climate change impacts on water resources in the Arab region from additional hydrological modeling outputs</p> <p>E.1.4. Assessment of vulnerability associated with climate change effects on water resources</p> <p>E.1.5. Support integration of water resource dimensions in national climate change reports and strategies of the Arab States</p> <p>E.2.6. Identification of expected climate change impacts on irrigation in the Arab region from the simulation of the irrigation water use and crop management practices</p>	<p>ESCWA and ACSAD</p> <p>ACSAD, ESCWA, SMHI, UNEP/ROWA, ICBA, UNESCO, UNISDR, WMO</p> <p>ACSAD, ESCWA, GIZ, ICBA, WMO and RAED</p> <p>UNEP/ROWA, ACSAD, ESCWA, GIZ, ICBA, LAS, UNESCO, WHO, and national institutions and research centers</p> <p>UNEP/ROWA, ACSAD, GIZ, UNESCO, ESCWA and other regional institutions</p> <p>ACSAD, FAO/RNE and SMHI</p>	B.4.4 Taking appropriate precautions and measures in the most vulnerable areas to the threat of forest fires, as well as dry natural pastures		ESCWA-RICCAR



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13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning	<p>6.4. Risk reduction in agriculture</p> <p>7.2. Managing threats and natural disasters</p>	<p>E:2.7. Climate proofing for development and risk reduction</p> <p>AWC</p>	<p>B.4.4. Taking appropriate precautions and measures in the most vulnerable areas to the threat of forest fires, as well as dry natural pastures</p> <p>I.1.1. Developing the Arab Network for monitoring programs for national and sub-regional marine environment; exchange and analyze monitoring information to deepen understanding of the change patterns at regional scope</p> <p>I.1.2. Strengthening the linking networks and data exchange between the Arab Network, marine monitoring programs, the Global Sea Level Observing System (GLOSS), and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)</p> <p>I.1.3. Supporting and developing systems of observation and early warning for marine and coastal environment</p> <p>P.1.1. Issuing a documented scientific guide on climate change issues, including the latest scientific developments, international agreements and initiatives, and the potential impacts on the Arab region and means of response</p> <p>P.1.2. Conducting training workshops on environment for those working in different sectors</p> <p>P.1.3. Maximizing the use of human resources and technical and material capacities of different bodies in raising awareness of climate change</p> <p>P.1.4. Integrating the private sector in the activities supporting environmental awareness</p> <p>P.1.5. Dissemination of press releases and talk shows about climate change through printed, audio and visual media and social network to illustrate the personal practices that can be done to contribute in mitigation of climate change</p> <p>P.1.6. Circulating scientific information on climate change on the national and regional levels through school activities</p>		<p>World Bank, ESCWA-RICCAR</p> <p>ESCWA-RICCAR</p>

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SDG14 - CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT					
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution			<p>I.1.1 Developing the Arab Network for monitoring programs for national and sub-regional marine environment; exchange and analyze monitoring information to deepen understanding of the change patterns at regional scope</p> <p>I.1.2 Strengthening the linking networks and data exchange between the Arab Network, marine monitoring programs, the Global Sea Level Observing System (GLOSS), and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)</p> <p>I.1.3 Support and develop systems of observation and early warning for marine and coastal environment</p> <p>I.1.4 Inclusion of disaster risks related to climate change in emergency plans and disaster management in coastal areas</p>		
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts by strengthening their resilience, and taking action for their restoration, to achieve healthy and productive oceans			<p>J1.5 Conservation and development of important marine and coastal environments to absorb carbon dioxide from the air</p>	<p>1.1. Understanding variations in vulnerability, exposure, risks and disaster losses, according to gender, age, and socio-economic backgrounds</p> <p>1.2. Understanding extensive and intensive risks</p> <p>1.3. Understanding the social, economic and institutional factors in addition to the natural and physical factors that contribute to the vulnerability and the accumulation of risks</p> <p>1.4. Scientific and community assessment taking into consideration the views and opinions of those active organizations operating in the most vulnerable countries to disasters</p> <p>1.5. Interaction with the main disaster risk factors – i.e. poverty, environmental degradation, rapid urban development, poor governance, and in particular, the weak risk governance</p>	



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<p>14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels</p> <p>14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, 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</p>					
<p>14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 % of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information</p>			<p>I.1.1 Developing the Arab Network for monitoring programs for national and sub-regional marine environment; exchange and analyze monitoring information to deepen understanding of the change patterns at regional scope</p> <p>I.1.2 Strengthening the linking networks and data exchange between the Arab Network, marine monitoring programs, the Global Sea Level Observing System (GLOSS), and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)</p> <p>I.1.3 Supporting and developing systems of observation and early warning for marine and coastal environment</p> <p>I.1.4 Inclusion of disaster risks related to climate change in emergency plans and disaster management in coastal areas</p>		
<p>14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed States should be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation</p>					

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14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism					
SDG15 - PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS					
15.1 By 2020, ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	7.5. Organizing pastoral resources and forestry		B.3.2 Preparing methodologies of sustainable integrated management for land based on maps of soil, vegetation and optimal use B.3.3 Developing vegetation and organizing pastures B.4.1 Expansion in the establishment of natural reserves B.4.3 Increasing the area of forest and natural reserves and preventing deforestation and timber cutting K.2.3 Developing strategies to combat forest fires		UNCCD, UNEP/ROWA IUCN/ROWA, AGIR

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15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and increase afforestation and reforestation by x% globally	7.5. Organizing pastoral resources and forestry		<p>B.4.3 Increasing the area of forests and natural reserves and preventing deforestation and timber cutting</p> <p>J1.1 Using the most secure systems with environment, which reduce the use of machinery, maintain and fertility, and increase carbon storage in the soil</p> <p>J1.2 Providing guidance and awareness among farmers</p> <p>J1.3 Application of appropriate agricultural cycles (rotation)</p> <p>K.2.1 Expansion of afforestation and greening areas</p> <p>K.2.2 Reforestation of degraded forests</p> <p>K.2.3 Developing strategies to combat forest fires</p>		ACSAD, ACF, FAO

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<p>15.3 By 2020, combat desertification, and restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world</p>	<p>6.4. Risk reduction in agriculture 7.1. Combating desertification</p>		<p>B.1.4 Developing methodologies for controlling land degradation at national and regional levels B.4.3 Increasing the area of forests and natural reserves and preventing deforestation and timber cutting K.2.1 Expansion of afforestation and greening areas K.2.2 Reforestation of degraded forests K.2.3 Developing strategies to combat forest fires</p>	<p>1.1. Understanding variations in vulnerability, exposure, risks and disaster losses, according to gender, age, and socio-economic backgrounds 1.2. Understanding extensive and intensive risks 1.3. Understanding the social, economic and institutional factors in addition to the natural and physical factors that contribute to the vulnerability and the accumulation of risks 1.4. Scientific and community assessment taking into consideration the views and opinions of those active organizations that are operating in the most vulnerable countries to disasters 1.5. Interaction with the main disaster risk factors – i.e. poverty, environmental degradation, rapid urban development, poor governance, and in particular, the weak risk governance. 3.1. Developing and implementing programs that aim at increasing the resilience of all national critical infrastructures including those of cultural and natural heritage, work areas, and the education and health sectors 3.2. Reducing the existing risks and preventing new ones 3.3. Taking economic, social and institutional measures in addition to physical measures to reduce risk and vulnerability 3.4. Reduction of vulnerability of livelihoods and investments</p>	<p>UNCCD, UNEP/ROWA IUCN/ROWA, AGIR</p>
<p>15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, to enhance their capacity to provide benefits which are essential for sustainable development</p>			<p>B.4.3 Increasing the area of forests and natural reserves and preventing deforestation and timber cutting C.2.1 Organizing the management of pastoral forestry and forest resources K.2.1 Expansion of afforestation and greening areas K.2.2 Reforestation of degraded forests K.2.3 Developing strategies to combat forest fires</p>		

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15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitat, halt the loss of biodiversity, and by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	7.5. Organizing pastoral resources and forestry		B.1.4 Developing methodologies for controlling land degradation at national and regional levels B.3.3 Developing vegetation and organizing pastures B.4.4 Taking appropriate precautions and measures in the most vulnerable areas to the threat of forest fires, as well as dry natural pastures C.2.1 Organizing the management of pastoral forestry and forest resources C.2.3 Rehabilitation of degraded forests and grasslands C.2.1 Organizing the management of pastoral forestry and forest resources		UNCCD, UNEP/ROWA, IUCN/ROWA, AGIR, FAO AWC/INCRS-Lebanon
15.6 Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and promote appropriate access to genetic resources	1.2 Improving plant varieties and animal breeds in the Arab States				
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna, and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products					ACSSAD, ICARDA
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems, and control or eradicate the priority species					
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies, and accounts			B.3.3 Developing vegetation and organizing pastures		
SDG16 - PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS					
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere					
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children					

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16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all					
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime					
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms					
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels					
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels					
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing States in the institutions of global governance					
16.9 By 2030 provide legal identity for all including birth registration					
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements					
SDG17 - STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT					
Finance					
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization through international support to developing States, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection		C.1.5. Enabling governments to facilitate the localization of water and wastewater technology by financial institutions and private sector D.1. Ensuring funding for water projects	UNEP/ROWA, LAS, ACSAD and ESCWA ACSAD, AWC, ESCWA and RAED	2.1. Identifying financial mechanisms for the implementation of national, local and sectorial plans, as well as identifying potential funding sources for disaster risk management policies from the public (i.e. Public debt, taxes, treasury bonds, financial aid, etc.) and the private sector (i.e. investments, remittances,...) including developing an action plan for implementation 3.1. Developing and implementing programs that aim at increasing the resilience of all national critical infrastructures including those of cultural and natural heritage, work areas, and the education and health sectors 3.2. Reducing the existing risks and preventing new ones 3.3. Taking economic, social and institutional measures in addition to physical measures to reduce risk and vulnerability 3.4. Reduction of vulnerability of livelihoods and investments	



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17.2 Developed States to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed States to achieve the target of 0.7 % of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing States and 0.15 to 0.20% of ODA/GNI to least developed States; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 % of ODA/ GNI to least developed States					
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing States from multiple sources					
17.4 Assist developing States in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor States to reduce debt distress	5.1. Developing skills in the field of policy analysis, negotiations and international arbitration				
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed States					
Technology					
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United States level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	1.4. Developing proper information and communication technologies 4.2. Coordinating agricultural research policies and technology transfer	C.1.1. Support the Arab States to have access to Green Technology		1.4. Scientific and community assessment taking into consideration the views and opinions of those active organizations operating in the most vulnerable countries to disasters	
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing States on favorable terms, including concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed		C.1.1. Support the Arab States to have access to Green Technology			
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed States by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	1.3. Improving capacity-building, agricultural practices and farming systems 1.4. Developing proper information and communication technologies	C.1.1. Support the Arab States to have access to Green Technology			

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<p>17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing States to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation</p>	<p>1.3. Improving capacity-building, agriculture practices and farming systems</p> <p>1.5. Developing appropriate fishery techniques</p> <p>1.6. Developing appropriate techniques for making use of the agriculture by-products and crop residues</p>	<p>B.1.2. Assistance of Arab States to prepare National IWRM Plans</p> <p>B.2.1. Support to strengthen institutional capacity</p> <p>B.4.3. Elaborating training, guiding, and research programs for the cadres of water management</p> <p>B.6.2/B.7.1. Hands-on training of water use efficiency indicators (conventional and non-conventional water)</p> <p>C.1.3. Build the capacities of the Arab states in management of water reuse</p> <p>C.1.4. Build the capacities of the Arab states in innovation in Water Economy</p> <p>E.2.8. Building capacity of Arab states to access climate finance for adaptation in the water sector</p>	<p>CEDARE, ACSAD and FAO/RNE</p> <p>AWC, jointly with FAO/RNE, ACSAD and RAED</p> <p>ACSSAD, CEDARE and regional, or international institutions</p> <p>ACSAD in cooperation with FAO/RNE, AWC, ICBA, and CEDARE</p> <p>ACSAD, UNEP, FAO/RNE, ICBA, and AWC</p> <p>UNEP, ACSAD, LAS, WHO and FAO/RNE</p> <p>UNEP, LAS, ACSAD, ESCWA and FAO/RNE.</p> <p>regional institutions with scientific contribution from GIZ and in full cooperation with national institutions</p>	<p>2.4. Institutionalize national and local forums for disaster risk management across different sectors</p>	

Capacity-building

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Trade					
<p>17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda</p>	<p>3.1. Developing quality standards and specifications for agricultural products in the Arab States</p> <p>3.3. Following-up and monitoring international and regional changes and the required adjustments</p> <p>4.1. Coordinating policies and legislations pertinent to external trade in agricultural products</p>				
<p>17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing States, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed States' share of global exports by 2020</p>	<p>3.4. Enhancing access of small farmers to markets</p> <p>3.2. Developing inter-Arab agricultural trade facilities</p>				
<p>17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed States, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed States are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access</p>	<p>4.1. Coordinating policies and legislations pertinent to external trade in agricultural products</p>				

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Systemic issues					
Policy and institutional coherence					
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, through policy coordination and policy coherence	5.1. Developing skills in the field of policy analysis, negotiations and international arbitration	E.2.9. Reforming policy, legislation and institutional frame	AWC, ACSAD, ESCWA, UNEP/ROWA, and CEDARE		
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	4.4. Coordinating agriculture investment policies	A.2. Preparing State of the Arab Water Report B.4.2. Providing Awareness and Guidance Programs for the Water Users E.2.9. Reforming policy, legislation and institutional frame	CEDARE, AWC, ACSAD, Center for Water Studies and Arab Water Security, FAO/RNE, and CEDARE AWC, ACSAD, ESCWA, UNEP/ROWA, and CEDARE	2.2. Develop and activate regulations and legislations that promote accountability (for risk formation) and risk transfer to the relevant sector 2.3. Develop a risk governance framework to promote transparency and accountability of the decisions taken during all phases of risk assessment (pre-assessment, scientific and community assessment and classification and management of disaster risks)	ESCWA-RICCAR UNISDR ESCWA-RICCAR WFP-AWC-AGIR
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	B.3.1. Unified Arabic Water Law Proposed	CEDARE, AWC and FAO/RNE	A.1.1. Supporting Arab national and regional climate centers to assess and monitor climate within GFCS A.2.1. Using DRR mechanisms and capacities in the Adaptation Program planning and implementing B.1.1. Developing scenarios and methodologies for studying the impact of climate change on water resources in the Arab region B.1.2. Developing climate – agricultural maps at the level of Arab region that contributes directly to supporting the decision-making process in order to counter climate change effects on the Arab region B.3.2. Preparing methodologies of sustainable integrated management for land based on maps of soil, vegetation and optimal use P.2.7. Promoting the participation of women in the Arab delegations to the Conference of the Parties (COP) P.2.5. Involvement of women in awareness programs on the importance of changing consumption behaviors and selecting eco-friendly products	2.3. Develop a risk governance framework to promote transparency and accountability of the decisions taken during all phases of risk assessment (pre-assessment, scientific and community assessment and classification and management of disaster risks).	



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<p>17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all States, in particular developing States</p> <p>17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships</p>	<p>4.4. Coordinating agricultural investment policies</p>	<p>B.5.2. Different platforms for dialogue between the public and private sectors</p> <p>F.1.1 / F.1.2. Promotion of water cooperation between Arab States: Establishing an enabling environment at the National/ Regional levels</p> <p>F.1.3. Protection of water rights for Arab states: water resources shared with non-Arab states</p>	<p>ACSAD in cooperation with AWC, FAO/RNE, RAED</p> <p>The Center for Water studies & Arab Water Security, ESCWA and other organizations can provide technical support to the countries through the Technical Advisory Committee of the Arab Ministerial Water Council.</p> <p>The Center for Water Studies and Arab Water Security, ACSAD, ESCWA and other international and regional organizations</p>		
		<p>B.2.2. Support to strengthen capacities and skills of stakeholders</p> <p>B.5.1. Appeal of water-related investments to potential private sector investors</p>	<p>AWC and FAO/RNE in cooperation with ACSAD</p> <p>AWC, jointly with FAO/RNE, RAED and ACSAD</p>		

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

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<p>17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing States, including for least developed States and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</p>	<p>4.8. Developing capacities of the national institutions working in the field of analyzing and assessing agricultural policies</p>	<p>A.1. Building a digital water database to follow water resources development and establishing an integrated Arab water resources information system</p> <p>B.2.3. Sustainably strengthen research, extension, collective learning, knowledge -sharing and communication services in the field of IWRM</p> <p>C.1.6. Development of data and information sharing system</p> <p>D.2.1. Enhancing national and regional capacity in the collection, management and control of the drinking water, and sanitation services data</p> <p>D.2.2. Establishment of a regional data management platform on drinking water and sanitation</p>	<p>B.1.2 Developing climate – agricultural maps at the level of Arab region that contributes directly to support the decision-making process in order to counter climate change effects on the Arab region</p> <p>B.1.3 Development of monitoring systems for water recourses</p>	<p>1.1. Understanding variations in vulnerability, exposure, risks and disaster losses, according to gender, age, and socio-economic backgrounds</p> <p>1.2. Understanding extensive and intensive risks</p> <p>1.3. Understanding the social, economic and institutional factors in addition to the natural and physical factors that contribute to the vulnerability and the accumulation of risks</p> <p>1.4. Scientific and community assessment taking into consideration the views and opinions of those active organizations operating in the most vulnerable countries to disasters</p> <p>1.5. Interaction with the main disaster risk factors – i.e. poverty, environmental degradation, rapid urban development, poor governance, and in particular, the weak risk governance.</p>	
<p>17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing States</p>	<p>5.1. Developing Skills in the Field of Policy Analysis, Negotiations and International Arbitration</p>	<p>C.1.2. Build the capacities of the Arab states in “best available techniques” BAT and “best environmental practices” BEP for brackish and seawater desalination</p>			

