



DRAFT Implementation Framework of the Environmental Dimension of 2030A

DRAFT 24 August 2017

DRAFT: Implementation Framework for the Environmental Dimension of the SDGs for the Arab Region

1. Background

In December 2016, the Council for Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment (CAMRE) 2016 requested that the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA), UN Environment and the League of Arab States (LAS) prepare an implementation framework for the environmental dimension of the SDGs for the Arab region. In response, UNESCWA, UNEP and LAS prepared a Terms of Reference (ToRs) for developing the implementation framework, which were based on three deliverables: 1. A methodology report; 2. An assessment report; and 3. The implementation framework. The outcomes of the methodology and assessment reports are briefly summarised in the accompanying Summary Report.

This draft Implementation Framework has been developed as the final output from the assessment process, and provides a reference guide for organisations, stakeholders and countries in the Arab region to assist with initial stages of implementation of the environmental dimension of the SDGs. The framework comprises several key components that are designed to assist stakeholders with integrating (or mainstreaming) the environmental dimension of the SDGs into regional and national strategies as well as longer-term monitoring, review and follow-up.

The framework is based upon a multi-stage and evidence-based assessment of the environmental dimension of the SDGs, including an assessment of progress, gaps and priorities for the Arab region and a systems analysis of interlinkages between environmental SDG targets. Based on the assessment and in line with the ToRs and agreed methodology, it was recommended that the implementation framework comprise several key components:

1. A broad set of 43 priority environmental SDG targets and 56 indicators for the Arab region, including a shortlist of 14 'higher priority' targets. Includes categorisation of targets in terms of their type and scale (e.g. at regional or national levels).
2. Baseline values at the regional level for all environmental targets/indicators for the most recent year available. Baseline values at the sub-regional and national levels are also available in the Assessment Report and statistical annex.
3. Potential guideline target values at regional and national scales (as applicable and where available) for each priority environmental target and indicator, for further consideration by the region.
4. Recommendations regarding the integration or mainstreaming of these targets, indicators and target values at the Arab regional level.
5. Additional recommendations for follow-up actions to support implementation of the environmental SDGs in the Arab region.

Each of these components is set out below and together comprise the Implementation Framework for the environmental dimension of the SDGs in the Arab region. Much of this information (items 1 to 4 above) is condensed into a tabular framework, as set out in **Annex 2**. This Table is also preceded by some introductory and explanatory information regarding the interpretation of the framework, including instructions to support interpretation of the framework in **Annex 1**. The document also includes some complementary recommendations regarding follow-up actions.

2. Framework of Priority Environmental SDG Targets and Indicators for the Arab Region

Analysis undertaken at the global level by UN Environment and other environmental organisations broadly defined the environmental dimension of the SDGs to include 86 environment-related targets and 110 indicators. Through an initial screening process undertaken as part of the assessment and described in the Assessment Report, this very comprehensive list was further refined to a broad framework of 43 environmental SDG targets and 56 corresponding indicators that were considered of greater relevance for the Arab region. From this list, 14 SDG targets were identified as ‘higher priority’ targets for the Arab region, based on a multi-criteria assessment of their level of urgency (as determined by an indicator-based assessment), existing policy gaps (as assessed through an analysis of SDG target coverage in regional and national strategies and plans), and their systemic impact (as assessed through systems and network analysis which analysed their synergies and trade-offs with other targets). For further background information regarding the assessment, refer to the accompanying *Summary of the Methodology and Assessment Report*.

Annex 2 below sets out the framework of 43 environmental SDG targets and 56 corresponding indicators, as well as additional information to support their implementation and mainstreaming at the regional and national levels. The framework includes environmental targets and indicators across 14 out of the 17 SDGs (excluding SDGs 4, 5 and 10), and sequentially lists each of the environmental SDG targets and corresponding indicators starting with SDG1 through to SDG 17. It is designed to provide a tool for countries and stakeholders in the Arab region to assist with implementation of the environmental SDG targets and indicators, particularly in terms of identifying priorities, setting and adapting targets, and mainstreaming of targets into regional and national strategies and plans.

The framework includes a broad range of different types of environmental targets which focus on different scales of implementation, from global, to regional, to national scales. The majority of targets focus on national-scale implementation and are to be considered by countries as relevant for inclusion in their national development strategies and visions. At this point in time, many of the targets and indicators do not have specified target values and it will be necessary for each country to determine their priorities and formulate nationally-relevant target values in accordance with their capacities and level of ambition. It is also important to note that several of the SDG targets and corresponding indicators relate to global objectives and are to be set and monitored at the global level. For these targets, it would make more sense to set target values at a regional scale and they could be considered for inclusion in regional environmental strategies and frameworks.

The implementation framework at **Annex 2** therefore differentiates between national and global or regional scale targets and provides general guidance to assist stakeholders with target formulation and identification of suitable target values. This includes defining the type and scale of each target, as well as providing indicative guideline target values that reflect different levels of ambition (low, medium, high). These potential target values are drawn from a range of sources which are also identified in **Annex 2**, including from the SDG targets (where specified), global environmental agreements (e.g. Aichi targets), global benchmarks (e.g. global regional averages, or benchmarks used in the new SDG Index¹), actual target values adopted by Arab countries, and other sources.

¹ The SDG Index and dashboard provides analysis of a broad range of SDG indicators for 149 countries, and includes benchmark values and ranges for assessing high, medium and low levels of performance on an indicator by comparing performance across all countries (i.e. placing countries on a scale from the worst performer to best performer). See: <http://www.sdindex.org/>

In addition, **Annex 2** also includes a range of information drawn from the Assessment Report which can assist countries and regional stakeholders with identifying gaps, and prioritising and adapting targets to regional and national circumstances. This includes: the identification of higher priority targets as well as targets that have a strong systemic impact; regional baseline values and an assessment of progress for each indicator (where available); and an assessment of the coverage of each target in regional environmental strategies and agreements as well as national development visions and strategies in selected Arab countries.

Each of the columns in the framework is numbered for ease of reference, with five separate broad columns or sections divided into multiple sub-columns. Detailed instructions and guidance for interpreting the framework are provided in **Annex 1** below, and briefly listed here:

- **Column 1** (shaded in red) in the framework identifies those targets considered of ‘higher priority’ for the region (sub-column 1.1) as well as those with a greater ‘systemic impact’ (sub-column 1.2), which could be the focus for initial efforts in implementing the environmental SDGs in the region.
- **Column 2** (shaded in blue) in the framework lists each of the 43 SDG environmental targets (sub-column 2.1) and the 56 SDG environmental indicators (sub-column 2.2) as well as their units (sub-column 2.3).
- **Column 3** (shaded in yellow) in the framework provides baseline values for each of the indicators at the Arab regional level (sub-column 3.1) as well as an assessment of their trend and progress drawn from the Assessment Report (sub-column 3.2). Due to space limitations, additional detail including sub-regional and national-level values had to be excluded, however they are available in the statistical annex to the Assessment Report (in Excel).
- **Column 4** (shaded in green) in the framework provides a categorisation of the target ‘type’ (sub-column 4.1), the scale of the target at regional or national levels (sub-column 4.2), potential regional target values (sub-column 4.3), potential national target values (sub-column 4.4), and the source of the target values (sub-column 4.5).
- **Column 5** (shaded in orange) in the framework provides the relevant regional strategies that relate to each target (sub-column 5.1), an assessment of the coverage of targets in existing regional strategies (sub-column 5.2) and national strategies (sub-column 5.3) based on the Assessment Report, and recommendations and actions that could be considered at the regional level to support implementation and mainstreaming of priority targets (sub-column 5.4).

3. Additional recommendations to support implementation

3.1 Regional priorities for implementation

The Assessment Report summarized the outcomes of a regional mapping exercise which reviewed environmental SDG targets against the range of existing regional environmental strategies in the Arab region. The review highlighted that while there was good coverage of the priority thematic issues across existing strategies, most did not yet consider the SDGs and therefore they tended to lack specific target values and corresponding indicators². This was considered a potential gap in regional environmental strategies at present, which could be addressed to better align with the SDGs and support monitoring and follow-up.

However, it is important to note that many of these regional strategies were developed long before the adoption of the SDGs to address Arab regional priorities and to put in place an agreed framework. Given the only recent adoption of the SDGs, it is therefore not surprising from the

² Out of the 43 environmental SDG targets and 56 corresponding indicators reviewed, two strategies included specific, clear and measurable target values and indicators (for target 7.2 relating to renewable energy, and target 11.1 relating to housing).

analysis that most SDG targets and indicators are not yet specifically addressed in the regional framework. There is an opportunity now for the region to review its strategies and align them with the global SDG targets and indicators, where relevant.

As noted above, several SDG targets relate to global objectives and these targets could be considered further in terms of incorporating them into regional strategies. Targets that refer specifically to a global achievement are identified in **Annex 2** and include 6.3, 7.2, 7.3, 8.4, 11.5, 11.b, 12.3, 15.2 and 15.3. In addition, several indicators are formulated in a way that implies global-scale target setting and monitoring: 1.5.3, 11.b.2, 12.4.1, 13.1.1, 13.2.1, 13.3.1, 14.4.1, 17.14.1, and 17.18.3. These targets could be prioritised for further review at the regional level in terms of their relevance for inclusion in regional strategies. For example such targets could be referred for further consideration to the relevant Arab regional committees responsible for implementing and updating each of the regional environmental strategies.

Each of these targets is clearly identified in the Implementation Framework at **Annex 2**, along with regional baseline indicator values and potential target values for 2030 for further consideration. Of these, five targets and indicators were also assessed as 'higher priority' for the region in the Assessment Report, and could therefore be prioritised in terms of implementation or mainstreaming at the regional level, namely: 1.5.3 (disasters and resilience); 7.2.2 (renewable energy), 7.3.1 (energy efficiency), 13.2.1 (climate change), and 17.14.1 (policy coherence). In some cases (notably for renewable energy), regional targets are already included in an existing regional strategy.

3.1 National priorities for implementation

The Assessment Report also included the outcomes of a national mapping exercise which reviewed the environmental SDG targets against national development strategies in selected Arab countries. This highlighted that while there has been progress made in these countries in terms of mainstreaming the environmental SDG targets into national development frameworks, gaps still remain. **Annex 2** highlights targets which were assessed to have good, partial or poor coverage at the national level in the countries that were reviewed.

The assessment also identified actual target values that had been adopted by Arab countries for different environmental targets and indicators, which can provide some potential guidance for other countries in the region. Where relevant, these values are included as potential guideline target values in **Annex 2**. In many cases, national indicators and target values have been adopted by countries which are different to the SDG indicators but which are still considered highly relevant and appropriate for achieving a broader SDG target and assessing progress towards sustainable development. In such cases, a national target may provide an adequate or better substitute based on national circumstances and may better support national implementation and monitoring. It would therefore not make sense to replace these national indicators with global SDG indicators that are less relevant. To assist countries with adapting the SDG targets and setting national target values, **Annex 2** provides some indicative guideline values that can be considered by countries.

In terms of moving forward at the national level with implementation of the environmental dimension of the SDGs, it is recommended that high priority national environmental targets and indicators be considered for inclusion in national visions and development strategies. To assist with prioritisation, the Assessment Report identified 14 'higher priority' targets which may be relevant for consideration by Arab countries during their national planning processes. These higher priority targets are clearly identified in the implementation framework at **Annex 2**. In addition, the Assessment Report included a national-level baseline assessment of 22 Arab countries which highlighted several targets for which performance tended to 'lag behind' global benchmarks for the







majority of Arab countries, including: 1.5.3 (disaster risk reduction), 6.4.2 (water consumption), 7.2 (renewable energy), 9.4.1 (sustainable infrastructure and industry), and 17.14 (policy coherence and coordination).

Where environmental targets and indicators are adopted by Arab countries, it is important that clear numerical target values are set based on national circumstances. As mentioned, in many cases the SDG targets do not set clear target values and new target values will need to be formulated by countries in the majority of cases. In order to set such target values, a critical first step will be for countries to collate data on baseline values for each target and indicator for 2015 or a recent year. Such baseline values are critical for formulating appropriate 2030 target values and for monitoring progress over time. As part of the Assessment Report, baseline data for all 22 Arab countries was rapidly collated from official databases of the UN and international organisations. However, it is acknowledged that national-scale data from official government sources is preferable, and a recommended follow-up activity could be to compile a regional database of national data for the environmental SDGs, building on the existing template developed for the Assessment Report.

There are also many instances where SDG indicators do not yet have an agreed methodology (i.e. Tier 3 indicators) or where data for Arab countries is not available or very limited. These data gaps are highlighted in the Implementation Framework in **Annex 2**. These indicators could be considered further by regional and national statistical organisations including the Arab Working Group on Sustainable Development Indicators to identify priorities and fill existing data gaps.

Due to time and resource limitations, the national-scale assessment of national targets and strategies in the Arab region was limited to four Arab countries. While this enabled a rapid review of the alignment of existing national strategies with the environmental SDGs in these countries, further analysis at the national level may be warranted to support implementation. For example, national assessments of the integration of the environmental dimension of the SDGs could be undertaken for all Arab countries or incorporated into existing regional processes such as the Environmental Performance Reviews undertaken by UN Environment. Such reviews could focus on the framework of 43 environmental SDG targets and 56 indicators identified in Annex 2, or on a smaller selection of these (such as the 14 'higher priority' targets). In addition, there would also be scope to combine these environmental indicators into an index in order to compare performance across the region, for example, an SDG environmental performance index.

Annex 1: Instructions and guidance for interpreting each column in the Implementation Framework

Column in Annex 2	Sub-Column	Instructions and guidance
1. Priority	1.1 High priority	<p>This column highlights 14 higher priority environmental SDG targets with a red flag () that were identified through the Assessment Report and multi-criteria analysis based on three criteria: 1. Level of urgency (as determined through the baseline assessment and benchmarking; 2. Policy gap (as assessed through the target mapping); and 3. Systemic contribution (as assessed through the systems analysis).</p> <p>Overall, targets that ranked the highest across the three criteria were targets 7.2 (renewable energy), 7.3 (energy efficiency), 9.4 (sustainable infrastructure and industry), 12.2 (sustainable and efficient use of natural resources), 13.2 (climate change planning), 16.1 (peace and the environment), and 17.14 (policy coherence for sustainable development). Other targets that ranked comparatively high included targets 1.5 (resilience to disasters), 2.4 (sustainable agriculture), 6.4 (water consumption and efficiency), 13.1 (adaptive capacity), 14.2 (coastal and marine ecosystems), 15.1 (terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems), and 15.5 (threatened species).</p>
	1.2 Strong systemic impact	<p>This column highlights targets that were assessed as having a strong potential systemic impact on other targets (or synergies) as assessed through the systems and network analysis in the Assessment Report.</p> <p>In the column, a large symbol  represents a strong systemic impact, while a smaller symbol  represents a moderate systemic impact.</p>
2. SDG targets and indicators	2.1 SDG environmental targets	This column lists all 43 priority SDG environmental targets as identified through the Assessment Report.
	2.2 SDG environmental indicators	<p>This column lists all 56 priority environmental indicators, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG indicators (listed and numbered with the exact formulation adopted in the agreed set of SDG indicators) Alternative indicators (listed in RED with ALT extension). These indicators were used as alternative indicators where an SDG indicator had no data availability (i.e. Tier III or Tier II indicators) or where indicators had slightly different wording. These indicators could be considered as filling a gap while methodologies and for SDG indicators are further developed and baseline data collected. Additional indicators (listed in RED with ADD extension). These indicators were included as additional indicators where there were gaps in data and where they had been widely used in previous assessments and had good data availability. They can be considered supplementary indicators of relevance for the Arab region, but are not included in the set of agreed SDG indicators.
	2.3 Units	This column lists the units for each indicator.
3. Region baselines	3.1 Baseline value (Arab Region)	This column lists the baseline values for each indicator at the <i>Arab regional level</i> (i.e. aggregated for all Arab countries) and where data is available. Values are generally weighted averages using an appropriate weighting factor (e.g. population). Sub-regional averages are also available in the Assessment Report.
	3.2 Progress/Trend	<p>This column provides an assessment of the baseline value of each indicator in terms of progress (against a global benchmark) and trend over time, as assessed in the Assessment Report. Coloured dots are used to provide an indication of progress/trend as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  - Worse than global benchmark <i>and</i> unfavourable trend.  - Worse than global benchmark <i>or</i> unfavourable trend.  - Better than global benchmark <i>and</i> favourable trend.
4. Target type & potential target values – regional and national	4.1 Type of target	<p>This column categorises each target into one of four categories based on its formulation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relative to starting point: the target and corresponding indicator are worded in a way that requires an increase or decrease in relation to a baseline value – presumably for 2015 or a recent year. No specific target value is specified, which means that each country will need to set its own values, most likely as a % improvement on the baseline. Absolute in future: the target and corresponding indicator set an absolute value to be achieved by 2030. In some cases, this absolute value can be quantified (e.g. a target to end hunger would have a 2030 target value of zero for the prevalence of hunger; or a target of universal access to electricity would have a 2030 target value of 100%). Alternatively, a recommended numerical target value may also come from another source, such as an international environmental agreement. However, in several cases, no specific target value is set and this would have to be determined by each country. This could be set by identifying a strong performing country and adopting a similar value as a target benchmark (i.e. ‘best performer’) Absolute in future (global): the target and corresponding indicator set a global target value (e.g. the number of countries with a national plan or strategy). For these target values, it would make more sense to set the target at an Arab regional scale. Relative or absolute: the target and corresponding indicator could be classified as either ‘relative to starting point’ or ‘absolute in future’.

















	<p>4.2 Scale of target</p> <p>This column proposes the relevant scale for each target and indicator; either 'regional' or 'national', or both.</p>
	<p>4.3 Potential regional target values</p> <p>This column proposes potential regional-scale target values or formulations for relevant targets that have a regional scale, where possible. This adopts the target value set in the SDG target itself (where available), or proposes other alternative values where these are not specified. These target values could be considered at the regional level for inclusion in relevant regional strategies and plans. In cases where no target value is readily available, a generic formulation for the target is given (e.g. 'decrease by x%') and further discussion in the region would be required to determine a value.</p>
	<p>4.4 Potential national target values</p> <p>This column proposes potential national-scale target values or formulations for relevant targets that have a national scale, where possible. This adopts the target value set in the SDG target itself (where available), or proposes other alternative values where these are not specified. In cases where no target value is readily available, a generic formulation for the target is given (e.g. 'decrease by x%') and further analysis at the national level would be required to determine an appropriate value.</p> <p>Where relevant, target values are specified as 'high' (representing a higher level of ambition), 'medium' (representing a moderate level of ambition), or 'low' (representing a lower level of ambition). Countries could consider these target values when mainstreaming SDG targets into their national strategies in line with their national circumstances and capacities.</p>
	<p>4.5 Sources of target values</p> <p>This column identifies the source of specific target values. In some cases, they refer to the relevant SDG target where values are specified. In other cases, indicative values are drawn from international environmental agreements, the expert literature, existing Arab country target values, or global benchmarks and averages.</p>
<p>5. Gaps and recommendations for mainstreaming</p>	<p>5.1 Regional strategy or plan</p> <p>This column lists the existing regional strategies that relate to the target, as reviewed in the Assessment Report. Abbreviations are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASDRR - Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction • ASFSD - Arab Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development • ASHSUD - Arab Strategy for Housing and Sustainable Urban Development • ARSSCP - Arab Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production • ASSA - Arab Strategy for Sustainable Agriculture • ASWS - Arab Strategy for Water Security • ASWS-AP Action Plan for the Arab Strategy for Water Security • ASDRE - Arab Strategy for the Development of Renewable Energies • AFAPCC - Arab Framework Action Plan on Climate Change
	<p>5.2 Coverage in regional plans</p> <p>This column provides an assessment of the coverage of each target in <i>Arab regional</i> strategies and plans, as reviewed through the Assessment Report. Coloured dots are used to provide a brief overview of coverage as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● - good coverage of target and indicator in regional strategies, with a clear target value ● - partial coverage of target and indicator in regional strategies, and no target value ● - very limited or no coverage of target and indicator in regional strategies <p>Where there are priority regional-scale targets that have only partial or no coverage in existing regional strategies, these could be considered initially by regional stakeholders for mainstreaming into regional strategies.</p>
	<p>5.3 Coverage in national plans</p> <p>This column provides an assessment of the coverage of each target in <i>national</i> strategies and plans for selected Arab countries, as reviewed through the Assessment Report. Coloured dots are used to provide a brief overview of coverage as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● - good coverage of target and indicator in regional strategies, with a clear target value ● - partial coverage of target and indicator in regional strategies, and no target value ● - very limited or no coverage of target and indicator in regional strategies <p>Where there are priority national-scale targets that have only partial or no coverage in existing regional strategies, these could be considered initially by countries for mainstreaming in national strategies, as relevant.</p>
	<p>5.4 Recommended actions: regional level</p> <p>This column provides some general recommendations relating to specific regional-scale targets, for example for mainstreaming of priority regional-scale targets in existing strategies and plans, or for data collection where gaps are evident. Actions are also scaled in terms of their priority as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H – high priority for action (i.e. relates to a 'higher priority' target) • M – medium priority for action



Annex 2. Implementation Framework of Environmental SDG Targets and Indicators for the Arab Region



1. PRIORITY	2. SDG TARGETS & INDICATORS			3. REGION BASELINES		4. TARGET TYPE & POTENTIAL TARGET VALUES – REGIONAL & NATIONAL					5. GAPS & RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MAINSTREAMING				
1.1 HIGH PRIORITY 1.2 STRONG SYSTEMIC IMPACT	2.1 SDG ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS	2.2 SDG ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS PLUS: alternative [ALT] additional [ADD] Indicators	2.3 UNITS	3.1 BASELINE VALUE (ARAB REGION)	3.2 PROGRESS/TREND	4.1 TYPE OF TARGET	4.2 SCALE OF TARGET	4.3 POTENTIAL REGIONAL TARGET VALUES	4.4 POTENTIAL NATIONAL TARGET VALUES	4.5 SOURCE FOR TARGET VALUES	5.1 REGIONAL STRATEGY OR PLAN	5.2 COVERAGE IN REGIONAL PLANS	5.3 COVERAGE IN NATIONAL PLANS	5.4 RECOMMENDED ACTIONS: REGIONAL LEVEL	
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere															
		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	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people (11.5.1; 13.1.2) [1.5.1 ALT Number of persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people]	Number p.100,000	5699	-	Relative to starting point	National		Significantly reduce by x% (need baseline data)	Target 11.5.1	ASDRR, AFAPCC, ASFSD, ASHSUD, ASWS	●	●	H Data gap - collect baseline data; further develop indicator. <i>Note: Target 11.5.1 uses the same indicator, and specifies a 'significant reduction'</i>
			1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) [1.5.2.ALT Direct economic loss attributed to disasters]	USD	1.9m	-	Relative to starting point	National		Substantially decrease by X% (need baseline data)	Target 11.5.1	ASDRR, AFAPCC, ASFSD, ASHSUD, ASWS	●	●	H Data gap: collect baseline data; further develop indicator <i>Note: Target 11.5.1 specifies a 'significant reduction' in disaster losses</i>
			1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies (11.b.2; 13.1.1)	Number or Percent	50%	●	Absolute in future (global)	Regional and National	100% of countries (need baseline data)	1 (strategy adopted)	N/A	ASDRR, AFAPCC, ASFSD, ASHSUD, ASWS	●	●	H Data gap: collect baseline data. Consider setting regional target of 100% of countries adopting strategies (e.g. in ASDRR)
Goal 2. 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	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Percent	28.4	●	Absolute in future	Regional & National	0% (end moderate or severe food insecurity)	High: 0% Low: <7.5%	Target 2.1 SDG Index	ASFSD, ARSSCP	●	●	M Consider setting regional target of ending moderate and severe food insecurity (or FIES of 0%) <i>Note: alternative target value is from SDG Index</i>
		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	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture [2.4.1.ALT Average carbon content in the topsoil as a % in weight]	Percent	N/A	-	Relative to starting point	National		Increase by x% (need baseline) Maintain or increase by X%	N/A Target 15.3	ASSA, ASFSD	●	●	H Data gap: develop indicator and collect baseline data. <i>Note: Target 15.3 relates to 'land degradation neutrality'.</i>

1. PRIORITY	2. SDG TARGETS & INDICATORS			3. REGION BASELINES		4. TARGET TYPE & POTENTIAL TARGET VALUES – REGIONAL & NATIONAL					5. GAPS & RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MAINSTREAMING			
1.1 HIGH PRIORITY 1.2 STRONG SYSTEMIC IMPACT	2.1 SDG ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS	2.2 SDG ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS PLUS: alternative [ALT] additional [ADD] indicators	2.3 UNITS	3.1 BASELINE VALUE (ARAB REGION)	3.2 PROGRESS/TREND	4.1 TYPE OF TARGET	4.2 SCALE OF TARGET	4.3 POTENTIAL REGIONAL TARGET VALUES	4.4 POTENTIAL NATIONAL TARGET VALUES	4.5 SOURCE FOR TARGET VALUES	5.1 REGIONAL STRATEGY OR PLAN	5.2 COVERAGE IN REGIONAL PLANS	5.3 COVERAGE IN NATIONAL PLANS	5.4 RECOMMENDED ACTIONS: REGIONAL LEVEL
	climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality													<i>This would imply maintaining or increasing carbon content in soils.</i>
	2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	Percent	N/A	-	Relative to starting point	National		Maintain or reduce by x% (need baseline)	N/A		●	●	M Data gap: develop indicator and collect baseline data.
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages														
	* 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	per 100,000 population	9.1	●	Relative to starting point	National		Substantially reduce by x%	N/A	ASFD, ASWS	●	●	M
Goal 6. 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	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services [6.1.1.ALT % of population with access to improved water sources]	Percent	N/A 84.0	●	Absolute in future	National & Regional	100% of population	High: 98-100% Moderate: 90% Low: 80%	Target 6.1 SDG index	ASFD, ASWS	●	●	M Consider setting a 100% regional target (e.g. in ASWS) <i>Note: alternative target values are from the SDG Index</i>
	* 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 substantially	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	Percent	N/A	-	Relative to starting point or absolute	National and Regional		Reduce by half the proportion of untreated wastewater	Target 6.3 SDG index	ASWS, ASWS-AP, ARSSCP, ASFD	●	●	M Data gap: develop indicator and collect baseline data. <i>Note: absolute target value is from the SDG Index</i>


















1. PRIORITY	2. SDG TARGETS & INDICATORS			3. REGION BASELINES		4. TARGET TYPE & POTENTIAL TARGET VALUES – REGIONAL & NATIONAL					5. GAPS & RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MAINSTREAMING			
1.1 HIGH PRIORITY 1.2 STRONG SYSTEMIC IMPACT	2.1 SDG ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS	2.2 SDG ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS PLUS: alternative [ALT] additional [ADD] Indicators	2.3 UNITS	3.1 BASELINE VALUE (ARAB REGION)	3.2 PROGRESS/TREND	4.1 TYPE OF TARGET	4.2 SCALE OF TARGET	4.3 POTENTIAL REGIONAL TARGET VALUES	4.4 POTENTIAL NATIONAL TARGET VALUES	4.5 SOURCE FOR TARGET VALUES	5.1 REGIONAL STRATEGY OR PLAN	5.2 COVERAGE IN REGIONAL PLANS	5.3 COVERAGE IN NATIONAL PLANS	5.4 RECOMMENDED ACTIONS: REGIONAL LEVEL
	increasing recycling and safe reuse globally								Absolute: >50%					
		6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Percent	N/A	-	Relative to starting point	National		Increase by x% (Need baseline)	N/A	ASWS, ASWS-AP, ARSSCP, ASFSD	●	●	M Data gap: develop indicator and collect baseline data
🚩 *	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	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	Percent	312.3	●	Absolute in future	National		Low: reduce to below 100% of available water Medium: 80% High: 30-40%	N/A Egypt Vision SDG Index; expert literature	ASWS, ASWS-AP, ASFSD, ARSSCP	●	●	H <i>Note: Requires definition of 'sustainable withdrawals'. The academic literature suggests this is 30%, while the SDG Index uses <40% for moderate achievement. Egypt has a 2030 target of 80%.</i>
	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time		N/A	-	Relative to starting point	National		Maintain or increase by x% (Need baseline)	N/A	ASWS-AP	●	●	M Data gap: develop indicator and collect baseline data
	* 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	USD (millions)	80.6	●	Relative to starting point	National		Maintain or increase by x%	N/A	ASWS, ASWS-AP, ASFSD	●	●	M
Goal 7. 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	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	percent	88.2	●	Absolute in future	National		High: 100% Low: >80%	Target 7.1; Egypt Vision SDG index	ASFSD, ARSSCP	●	●	M <i>Note: guideline national values are from target 7.1 and Egypt Vision, and the SDG Index</i>






1. PRIORITY		2. SDG TARGETS & INDICATORS			3. REGION BASELINES		4. TARGET TYPE & POTENTIAL TARGET VALUES – REGIONAL & NATIONAL				5. GAPS & RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MAINSTREAMING				
1.1 HIGH PRIORITY	1.2 STRONG SYSTEMIC IMPACT	2.1 SDG ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS	2.2 SDG ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS PLUS: alternative [ALT] additional [ADD] Indicators	2.3 UNITS	3.1 BASELINE VALUE (ARAB REGION)	3.2 PROGRESS/TREND	4.1 TYPE OF TARGET	4.2 SCALE OF TARGET	4.3 POTENTIAL REGIONAL TARGET VALUES	4.4 POTENTIAL NATIONAL TARGET VALUES	4.5 SOURCE FOR TARGET VALUES	5.1 REGIONAL STRATEGY OR PLAN	5.2 COVERAGE IN REGIONAL PLANS	5.3 COVERAGE IN NATIONAL PLANS	5.4 RECOMMENDED ACTIONS: REGIONAL LEVEL
		7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	percent	4.0		Relative to starting point; or Absolute	National, Regional	Doubling the growth rate (existing high scenario target of 9.4%)	Low: 5-10% share Moderate: 10-20% share High: >20%	ASDRE SDG Index SDG Index	ASFSD, ASDRE, ARSSCP			H Target addressed in ASDRE. High scenario is doubling the growth rate of renewable energy [5.1% by 2020 and 9.4% by 2030] <i>Note: guideline national values are from SDG Index</i>
		7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	Megajoule per USD constant 2011 PPP GDP	5.1		Relative to starting point	Regional and National	2.6% reduction in energy intensity	Low: Reduce by 2.6% or to below 4.6 MJ/GDP High: reduce by 14%	SE4ALL; OECD average Egypt Vision	ASFSD, ARSSCP			H Consider setting regional target of 2.6% reduction in energy intensity by 2030. <i>Note: guideline target values are from SE4ALL, OECD average and Egypt Vision</i>
			7.3.1.ADD Energy consumption per capita, 2012 (kilogram of oil equivalent)	Kgoe	1813		Relative to starting point	National		Reduce by x%	N/A	ASFSD, ARSSCP			M
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all															
		8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP*	Metric tons pc	6.6		Relative to starting point (or best performer)	National		Reduce by x% or to below 10	World average	ARSSCP			M <i>Note: World average MF is 10 metric tons/capita</i>

1. PRIORITY	2. SDG TARGETS & INDICATORS			3. REGION BASELINES	4. TARGET TYPE & POTENTIAL TARGET VALUES – REGIONAL & NATIONAL					5. GAPS & RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MAINSTREAMING				
1.1 HIGH PRIORITY 1.2 STRONG SYSTEMIC IMPACT	2.1 SDG ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS	2.2 SDG ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS PLUS: alternative [ALT] additional [ADD] indicators	2.3 UNITS	3.1 BASELINE VALUE (ARAB REGION)	3.2 PROGRESS/TREND	4.1 TYPE OF TARGET	4.2 SCALE OF TARGET	4.3 POTENTIAL REGIONAL TARGET VALUES	4.4 POTENTIAL NATIONAL TARGET VALUES	4.5 SOURCE FOR TARGET VALUES	5.1 REGIONAL STRATEGY OR PLAN	5.2 COVERAGE IN REGIONAL PLANS	5.3 COVERAGE IN NATIONAL PLANS	5.4 RECOMMENDED ACTIONS: REGIONAL LEVEL
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation														
 	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, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO ₂ emission per unit of value added	Kg	1.4	●	Relative to starting point (or best performer)	National		Low: reduce by X% Medium: reduce to below 0.77 High: reduce to below 0.4	N/A World average OECD average	ASFSD, ARSSCP	●	●	H <i>Note: guideline target values based on World average and OECD average</i>
Goal 11. 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	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing [11.1.1.ALT % of urban population living in slums]	percent	N/A 34.8	●	Relative to starting point (best performer)	National & Regional	Access for all (existing target in ASHSUD)	Reduce to <5% High: reduce to 0%	Egypt Vision Target 11.1	ASFSD, ASHSUD	●	●	M Ensuring access for all by 2030 is an existing regional target in the ASHSUD
	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Ratio	N/A	-	Relative to starting point	National		Reduce ratio by x% (need baseline)		ASFSD, ASHSUD	●	●	M Data gap: develop indicator and collect baseline data
	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people* (1.5.1; 13.1.2) [1.5.1 ALT Number of persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people]	Number p.100,000	5699	-	Relative to starting point	National		Significantly reduce by x%	Target 11.5	ASFSD, ASDRR	●	●	M Refer to 1.5.1 (same indicator)
	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	Percent	N/A	-	Relative to starting point or absolute	National		Low: 80-90% (need baseline) High: 100%	Egypt Vision SDG Index	ARSSCP, ASFSD, ASHSUD, ARSSCP	●	●	M Data gap: collect baseline data <i>Note: guideline target values based on Egypt Vision and SDG Index</i>

1. PRIORITY	2. SDG TARGETS & INDICATORS			3. REGION BASELINES		4. TARGET TYPE & POTENTIAL TARGET VALUES – REGIONAL & NATIONAL					5. GAPS & RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MAINSTREAMING			
1.1 HIGH PRIORITY 1.2 STRONG SYSTEMIC IMPACT	2.1 SDG ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS	2.2 SDG ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS PLUS: alternative [ALT] additional [ADD] Indicators	2.3 UNITS	3.1 BASELINE VALUE (ARAB REGION)	3.2 PROGRESS/TREND	4.1 TYPE OF TARGET	4.2 SCALE OF TARGET	4.3 POTENTIAL REGIONAL TARGET VALUES	4.4 POTENTIAL NATIONAL TARGET VALUES	4.5 SOURCE FOR TARGET VALUES	5.1 REGIONAL STRATEGY OR PLAN	5.2 COVERAGE IN REGIONAL PLANS	5.3 COVERAGE IN NATIONAL PLANS	5.4 RECOMMENDED ACTIONS: REGIONAL LEVEL
		11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted) [16.6.2.ALT PM2.5 air pollution, mean annual exposure]	Micro grams per cubic meter	62.3	●	Absolute in future	National		Low: Reduce by x% Medium: reduce to <44 High: reduce to 10-15	World average WHO, OECD	ARSSCP, AFSD, ASHSUD, ARSSCP	●	●	M Note: 10 micro grams per cubic metre is the WHO guideline value. Egypt has target of 50% reduction. OECD average is 15.2.
	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies* (1.5.3, 13.1.1)	Number or Percent	50%	●	Absolute in future (global)	Regional and National	100% of countries	1 (strategy adopted)	N/A	AFSD, ASHSUD, ASDRR	●	●	M Refer to 1.5.3 (same indicator).
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns														
 	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP*	Metric tons pc	6.6	●	Relative to starting point (or absolute)	National		Reduce by x% or to below 10	World average	ARSSCP	●	●	H Refer to 8.4.1 (same indicator) World average MF is 10 metric tons/capita
	12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 Global food loss index	score between 0 (complete loss) and 100 (no loss)	86.2	●	Relative to starting point (or absolute)	National		Reduce by half the gap between current level and 100% Absolute: 93 score	Target 12.3 OECD average	AFSD, ARSSCP	●	●	M Note: target is to halve the baseline per-capita food waste, which would equate to an index score of about 93. OECD average score on the index is also 93.


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1.1 HIGH PRIORITY 1.2 STRONG SYSTEMIC IMPACT	2.1 SDG ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS	2.2 SDG ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS PLUS: alternative [ALT] additional [ADD] Indicators	2.3 UNITS	3.1 BASELINE VALUE (ARAB REGION)	3.2 PROGRESS/TREND	4.1 TYPE OF TARGET	4.2 SCALE OF TARGET	4.3 POTENTIAL REGIONAL TARGET VALUES	4.4 POTENTIAL NATIONAL TARGET VALUES	4.5 SOURCE FOR TARGET VALUES	5.1 REGIONAL STRATEGY OR PLAN	5.2 COVERAGE IN REGIONAL PLANS	5.3 COVERAGE IN NATIONAL PLANS	5.4 RECOMMENDED ACTIONS: REGIONAL LEVEL
	12.4 By 2020, achieve the 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 in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	number	N/A	-	Absolute in future (global)	Regional	100% (need baseline)		N/A	ASFSD	●	●	M Data gap: collect baseline data. Consider setting regional target of 100% of parties meeting commitments.
		12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	Percent	N/A	-	Absolute in future	National		100% treated (need baseline)	Target 12.4	ASFSD	●	●	M Data gap: collect baseline data.
	12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	tons	N/A	-	Relative to starting point (or absolute)			Substantial increase of x% (need baseline) Absolute: 40% of solid waste recycled	Target 12.5 Jordan Vision	ARSSCP, ASFSD	●	●	M Data gap: collect baseline data. Note: guideline target value based on Jordan Vision
	12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels [12.c.1.ALT Energy subsidies (percentage of GDP, 2011)]	percent	N/A 8.3	●	Absolute in future	National		Phase out (0 value)	Target 12.c; Jordan and Egypt Visions	ARSSCP	●	●	M Note: 'phase out' implies a reduction in subsidies to 0. Both Jordan and Egypt have targets to phase out energy subsidies.

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1.1 HIGH PRIORITY 1.2 STRONG SYSTEMIC IMPACT	2.1 SDG ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS	2.2 SDG ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS PLUS: alternative [ALT] additional [ADD] indicators	2.3 UNITS	3.1 BASELINE VALUE (ARAB REGION)	3.2 PROGRESS/TREND	4.1 TYPE OF TARGET	4.2 SCALE OF TARGET	4.3 POTENTIAL REGIONAL TARGET VALUES	4.4 POTENTIAL NATIONAL TARGET VALUES	4.5 SOURCE FOR TARGET VALUES	5.1 REGIONAL STRATEGY OR PLAN	5.2 COVERAGE IN REGIONAL PLANS	5.3 COVERAGE IN NATIONAL PLANS	5.4 RECOMMENDED ACTIONS: REGIONAL LEVEL
Goal 13. 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 countries	13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies*(1.5.3, 11.b.2)	Number or percent	50%		Absolute in future (global)	Regional and National	100% of countries	1 (strategy adopted)	N/A	AFAPCC, ASDRR, ASFSD, ASHSUD, ASWS			H Refer to 1.5.3 (same indicator)
		13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people* (1.5.1; 11.5.1) [1.5.1 ALT Number of persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people]	Number p.100,000	5699	-	Relative to starting point	National		Significantly reduce by x%	Target 11.5.1				M Refer to 1.5.1 (same indicator)
 	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	Number	N/A	-	Absolute in future (global)	Regional and national	100% (existing 2020 target in ASWS-AP) (need baseline data)	1 (strategy adopted)	Target 13.2; ASWS-AP	ASFSD, AFAPCC, ARSSCP, ASWS-AP			H Data gap: develop indicator and collect baseline data. Existing target in ASWS-AP for 100% Arab states to submit national communications by 2020. Consider aligning with SDG target.
		13.2.1.ADD-1 Carbon dioxide emissions (CO2), kg CO2 per \$1 GDP (PPP) (CDIAC)	kg CO2 per \$1 GDP PPP	0.31		Relative to starting point	National		Reduce by x% Moderate: 10% High: 14%	Egypt Vision Jordan Vision	ASFSD, AFAPCC, ARSSCP			M Note: Jordan has target of 14% and Egypt 10% reduction by 2030.
		13.2.1.ADD-2 Carbon dioxide emissions (CO2), metric tons of CO2 per capita (CDIAC)	metric tons CO2 per capita	5.1		Relative to starting point	National		Reduce by x% Moderate: 2-4 High: <2	SDG Index SDG Index	ASFSD, AFAPCC, ARSSCP			M Note: guideline target values based on SDG Index

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1.1 HIGH PRIORITY 1.2 STRONG SYSTEMIC IMPACT	2.1 SDG ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS	2.2 SDG ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS PLUS: alternative [ALT] additional [ADD] Indicators	2.3 UNITS	3.1 BASELINE VALUE (ARAB REGION)	3.2 PROGRESS/TREND	4.1 TYPE OF TARGET	4.2 SCALE OF TARGET	4.3 POTENTIAL REGIONAL TARGET VALUES	4.4 POTENTIAL NATIONAL TARGET VALUES	4.5 SOURCE FOR TARGET VALUES	5.1 REGIONAL STRATEGY OR PLAN	5.2 COVERAGE IN REGIONAL PLANS	5.3 COVERAGE IN NATIONAL PLANS	5.4 RECOMMENDED ACTIONS: REGIONAL LEVEL
	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	number	N/A	-	Absolute in future (global)	Regional and national	100% of countries (need baseline)	Climate change included in national curricula	N/A	ARSSCP	●	●	M Data gap: develop indicator and collect baseline data. Consider setting regional target of 100% of countries including climate change in curricula.
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development														
 	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	Percent	N/A	-	Absolute in future	National		Target of x% (need baseline)	N/A	ASFSD, ASWS-AP	●	●	M Data gap: develop indicator collect baseline data.
	14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels [14.4.1.ALT Total fish catch]	% tons	N/A 244k	-	Relative to starting point (global)	Global	Reduce to sustainable yield level (need baseline) Low: >75% High: 100%		Target 14.4 SDG Index SDG Index	ASFSD	●	●	M Note: this is a global indicator and is not disaggregated to the national level. Guideline target values based on SDG Index
	14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas (%)	percent	9.3	●	Absolute in future	National and Regional	10%	10%	Aichi Target 11	ASFSD	●	●	M Note: the value of 10% is a global Aichi Target.
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														
 	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests,	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	percent	2.8	●	Relative to starting point or absolute	National		Annual change in forest area: <0%	SDG Index	ASFSD	●	●	M Note: proposed value is from the SDG Index.

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1.1 HIGH PRIORITY	1.2 STRONG SYSTEMIC IMPACT	2.1 SDG ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS	2.2 SDG ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS PLUS: alternative [ALT] additional [ADD] Indicators	2.3 UNITS	3.1 BASELINE VALUE (ARAB REGION)	3.2 PROGRESS/TREND	4.1 TYPE OF TARGET	4.2 SCALE OF TARGET	4.3 POTENTIAL REGIONAL TARGET VALUES	4.4 POTENTIAL NATIONAL TARGET VALUES	4.5 SOURCE FOR TARGET VALUES	5.1 REGIONAL STRATEGY OR PLAN	5.2 COVERAGE IN REGIONAL PLANS	5.3 COVERAGE IN NATIONAL PLANS	5.4 RECOMMENDED ACTIONS: REGIONAL LEVEL
		wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements													
		15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	percent	8.6	●	Absolute in future	National			Low: >50% High: 100%	SDG Index	ASFSD	●	●	M <i>Note: proposed values are from the SDG Index. Also, there is a protected areas Aichi 11 target of 17% land area.</i>
	*	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	?	N/A	-	Relative to starting point	National		Improve or make progress (need baseline)	Target 15.2		●	●	M Data gap: develop indicator collect baseline data.
	*	15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	Percent	N/A	-	Relative to starting point (global)	National and Regional	Maintain or decrease (i.e. land degradation neutral)	Maintain or decrease (i.e. land degradation neutral)	Target 15.3	ASFSD	●	●	M Data gap: develop indicator and collect baseline data. Consider setting regional target of land degradation neutrality (i.e. maintain or decrease indicator value).
	* *	15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index	RLI of 1.0 equates to all species as least concern; 0 indicates all species extinct).	0.89	●	Absolute in future	National		Low: >0.8 High: >0.9	SDG Index	ASFSD	●	●	M <i>Note: proposed values are from the SDG Index.</i>
		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	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (15.c.1)	Percent	N/A	-	Absolute in future	National		0% or end poaching and trafficking (need baseline)	Target 15.7	ASFSD	●	●	M Data gap: develop indicator collect baseline data.

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1.1 HIGH PRIORITY 1.2 STRONG SYSTEMIC IMPACT	2.1 SDG ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS	2.2 SDG ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS PLUS: alternative [ALT] additional [ADD] Indicators	2.3 UNITS	3.1 BASELINE VALUE (ARAB REGION)	3.2 PROGRESS/TREND	4.1 TYPE OF TARGET	4.2 SCALE OF TARGET	4.3 POTENTIAL REGIONAL TARGET VALUES	4.4 POTENTIAL NATIONAL TARGET VALUES	4.5 SOURCE FOR TARGET VALUES	5.1 REGIONAL STRATEGY OR PLAN	5.2 COVERAGE IN REGIONAL PLANS	5.3 COVERAGE IN NATIONAL PLANS	5.4 RECOMMENDED ACTIONS: REGIONAL LEVEL
	15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems* [15.a.1.ALT Total official development assistance for biodiversity, by recipient]	USD (millions); groupings in billions	N/A 9.6	●	Relative to starting point (or absolute)	National		Significantly increase by x% Absolute: USD45m	Target 15.a Developing country average	ASFSD	●	●	M <i>Note: guideline absolute target value based on developing country average</i>
	15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems* [15.b.1.ALT Total official development assistance for biodiversity, by recipient]; also 15.a.1.ALT	USD (millions)	N/A 9.6	●	Relative to starting point	National		Significantly increase by x% Absolute: USD45m	Target 15.b Developing country average	ASFSD	●	●	M <i>Note: guideline absolute target value based on developing country average</i>
	15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	Percent	N/A	-	Absolute in future	National		0% (need baseline)	Target 15.7	ASFSD	●	●	M Refer to 15.7.1 (same indicator)
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														
■	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause [16.1.2.ALT Index of political stability and the absence of violence]	Scores range from -2.5 to 2.5; higher values better	N/A -1.1	●	Relative to starting point or absolute	National		Deaths <3 Index Score: X (e.g. >1)	SDG Index N/A	ASFSD	●	●	H Collect baseline data for SDG indicator. It is difficult to set targets for these indicators. An index score of >1 would be roughly top 30% of countries.
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development														
	17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	USD (millions)	N/A	-	Relative to starting point (global)	Regional	Increase by x% (need baseline)			ASFSD	●	●	M Data gap: develop indicator collect baseline data. This is a global indicator but a target could be set at regional level if considered important.

1. PRIORITY	2. SDG TARGETS & INDICATORS			3. REGION BASELINES		4. TARGET TYPE & POTENTIAL TARGET VALUES – REGIONAL & NATIONAL					5. GAPS & RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MAINSTREAMING			
1.1 HIGH PRIORITY 1.2 STRONG SYSTEMIC IMPACT	2.1 SDG ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS	2.2 SDG ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS PLUS: alternative [ALT] additional [ADD] Indicators	2.3 UNITS	3.1 BASELINE VALUE (ARAB REGION)	3.2 PROGRESS/TREND	4.1 TYPE OF TARGET	4.2 SCALE OF TARGET	4.3 POTENTIAL REGIONAL TARGET VALUES	4.4 POTENTIAL NATIONAL TARGET VALUES	4.5 SOURCE FOR TARGET VALUES	5.1 REGIONAL STRATEGY OR PLAN	5.2 COVERAGE IN REGIONAL PLANS	5.3 COVERAGE IN NATIONAL PLANS	5.4 RECOMMENDED ACTIONS: REGIONAL LEVEL
	17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development		N/A	-	Absolute in future (global)	Regional and National	100% of countries	1 (Mechanism in place)	N/A	ASFSD, ASWS=AP	●	●	H Collect baseline data for SDG indicator. Consider setting regional target of 100% of countries with mechanism in place.
		17.14.1.ADD Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index (BTI): Q12.1 Environmental policy - Extent to which environmental concerns are taken into account in macro- and microeconomic terms	Scores 10 (best) to 1 (worst)	3.8	●	Relative to starting point or absolute	National		Low: score >5 High: score >7	BTI (middle and above average scores)	ASFSD	●	●	M <i>Note: guideline target value based on BTI scores</i>
		17.14.1.ADD BTI: Q15.2 Policy coordination - Extent to which the Government can harmonize conflicting objectives in a coherent policy	Scores 10 (best) to 1 (worst)	4.4	●	Relative to starting point or absolute	National		Low: Score >5 High: score >7	BTI (middle and above average scores)	ASFSD	●	●	M <i>Note: guideline target values based on BTI scores</i>
		17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries 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	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	Number (or %)	N/A	-	Absolute in future (global)	Regional	100% of countries	1 (adopt plan)	N/A	ASFSD	●	●
		17.18.3.ADD Level of statistical capacity	Scores 0 (lowest) to 100 (highest)	56	●	Relative to starting point or absolute	National		Score >72	Developing country average	ASFSD	●	●	M <i>Note: guideline target value based on developing country average</i>