



Training Program of AITRS for 2018-2019 within the Framework for Developing Statistics that Support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 in the Arab Region

Overview of SDG Indicators with FAO as partner agency

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GOAL 1. END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

1 NO
POVERTY



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

- **SDG indicator 1.4.2:** Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure (Tier II)



SDG INDICATOR 1.4.2

- **Custodians:** UN-Habitat and World Bank
- **Definition:** covers (a) **all types** of land use (such as residential, commercial, agricultural, forestry, grazing, wetlands based on standard land-use classification) in both rural and urban areas; and (b) **all land tenure types** as recognized at the country level, such as freehold, leasehold, public land, customary land.
- An individual can hold land in his/her own name, jointly with other individuals, as a member of a household, or collectively as member of group¹, cooperative or other type of association.
- The custodians of 1.4.2 together with FAO and UN Women, have developed a standardized, consolidated and succinct survey instrument with essential questions as data collection requirements are partly similar, in order to improve data coverage and comparability across countries.



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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

- **SDG indicator 1.5.2** Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) (Tier II)



SDG INDICATOR 1.5.2

- **Custodian:** UNISDR
- **Definition:** Direct economic loss: the monetary value of total or partial destruction of physical assets existing in the affected area. Direct economic loss is nearly equivalent to physical damage.
- Relies on multiple sub-indicators for individual sectors with complementary methodologies
- The methodology to assess **economic losses of the agricultural sector** (categorized as C-2) has been developed by FAO.
- **Data collection process:** the official counterpart(s) at the country level will build/adjust national disaster loss databases according to the UNISDR recommendations and guidelines.



Country	National Focal Point
Algeria	Mr. Tahar Melizi, Risques Majeurs
Bahrain	Mr. Ahmed Husain Abdulla, Executive Bureau for the National Committee for Disaster Ministry of Interior
Comoros	Mr. Hamidi Soule Saadi, Volcanological observatory of Karthala
Egypt	Mr. Ali Haridi , Crisis Management & DRR Sector at the Cabinet of the Prime Minister
Iraq	Mr. Ahmed Haqi Tawfeek, Ministry of Health and the Environment
Jordan	Col. Ghassan Al Zu'bi, Disasters Department, Jordanian Directorate of Civil Defence
Kuwait	Mr. Meshari AlFaras, Planning & Information Division at Kuwait Fire Service Directorate
Lebanon	Mr. Fouad Fleifel, Presidency of Council of Ministers
Mauritania	Mr. Mohamed Lemine Abdel Kader, Regulation and Legality Control, Ministry of Environment and sustainable development



Country	National Focal Point
Morocco	Mr. Mohamed Mahdad, Affaires Générales et Gouvernance
Oman	Mr. Amran Alkamzari, Ministry of Environment & Climate Affairs
Qatar	Hamad Othman Al Dehaimi, Ministry of Interior
S.Arabia	Dr. Abdulaziz Aljohani Administration of Civilian Protection
Somalia	Mr. Khadar Sheikh Mohamed Nur, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs & Disaster Management
Sudan	Ms. Hafsa Ahmed, Risk Management & GIS Unit, Humanitarian Aid Commission
Syria	Mr Mohammed Ayman Daba, General Commission for Scientific Agricultural Research (GCSAR)
Tunisia	Ms. Hazar Belli Abdelkefi, Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment
UAE	Mr. Ahmed Alkatheri, National Emergency and Crisis Management Authority
Yemen	Mr. Majed Alrefai, Ministry of Water and Environment



GOAL 2. END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE



2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

- 2.2.1 Prevalence of **stunting** (height for age < -2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age (Tier I)
- 2.2.2 Prevalence of **malnutrition** (weight for height $> +2$ or < -2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (**wasting and overweight**) (Tier I)



SDG INDICATOR 2.2.1

- **Custodians:** UNICEF, WHO and World Bank
- **Definition:** Child growth is an internationally accepted outcome reflecting child nutritional status. **Child stunting** refers to a child who is too short for his or her age and is the result of chronic or recurrent malnutrition.
- Stunting is a contributing risk factor to child mortality and is also a marker of inequalities in human development, as stunted children fail to reach their physical and even cognitive potential.
- **Data source:** For the majority of countries, nationally representative household surveys constitute the data source.



SDG INDICATOR 2.2.2

- **Custodians:** UNICEF, WHO and World Bank

- **Definitions**

- **Child wasting** refers to a child who is too thin for his or her height and is the result of recent rapid weight loss or the failure to gain weight. A child who is moderately or severely wasted has an increased risk of death, but treatment is possible.

- **Child overweight** refers to a child who is too heavy for his or her height. This form of malnutrition results from expending too few calories for the amount of food consumed and increases the risk of non-communicable diseases later in life.

- **Data source:** For the majority of countries, nationally representative household surveys constitute the data source.



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MALNUTRITION GLOBAL REPORTING



<http://www.fao.org/state-of-food-security-nutrition/ar/>



KEY MESSAGES – STATE OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE WORLD (SOFI) REPORT, 2017

- Multiple forms of malnutrition coexist, with countries experiencing simultaneously high rates of child undernutrition, anemia among women, and adult obesity. Rising rates of overweight and obesity add to these concerns. Childhood overweight and obesity are increasing in most regions, and in all regions for adults.
- Globally, the prevalence of stunting fell from 29.5 percent to 22.9 percent between 2005 and 2016, although 155 million children under five years of age across the world still suffer from stunted growth.
- Wasting affected one in twelve (52 million) of all children under five years of age in 2016, more than half of whom (27.6 million) live in Southern Asia.



GOAL 2. END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE



2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

- 2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector (Tier I)



SDG INDICATOR 2.A.2

- **Custodian:** OECD
- **Definition:** Gross disbursements of total ODA and other official flows from all donors to the agriculture sector.
- **Rationale:** Total ODA and OOF flows to developing countries quantify the public effort (excluding export credits) that donors provide to developing countries for agriculture.
- **Data collection:** The data are reported by donors on an annual calendar year basis by statistical reporters in national administrations (aid agencies, Ministries of Foreign Affairs or Finance, etc).



SDG INDICATOR 2.A.2

- **Latest:** the IAEG-SDG is considering an additional indicator on **private investment** for target 2.a, in the context of the comprehensive review of the SDG indicator framework in 2020.
- FAO has suggested that indicator options are available for both domestic and international private flows, although each level has its own data collection challenges.



GOAL 14. CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”

- **14.c.1** Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources (Tier III)



SDG INDICATOR 14.C.1

- **Custodian:** UN-DOALOS
- The methodology for this indicator is being developed through consultations among UN-Oceans member agencies.
- A list of ocean-related instruments relevant to the implementation of international law, as reflected in UNCLOS, will be established.
- Subsequently, UN-Oceans members will be requested to collect data on the status and implementation of these instruments.
- FAO will be responsible for reporting on the implementation status of UNCLOS provisions related to the **fishery sector**



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



15.3 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 (Tier II)



SDG INDICATOR 15.3.1

- **Custodian:** UNCCD

- **Definition:** Land degradation is defined as the reduction or loss of the biological or economic productivity and complexity of rain fed cropland, irrigated cropland, or range, pasture, forest and woodlands resulting from a combination of pressures, including land use and management practices.

- **Method:** a binary - degraded/not degraded - quantification based on the analysis of available data for three sub-indicators to be validated and reported by national authorities

- ✓ Land Cover Change

- ✓ Land Productivity

- ✓ Carbon Stock



SDG INDICATOR 15.3.1

- **Data sources:** Mainly existing sources (e.g., databases, maps, reports), including participatory inventories on land management systems as well as remote sensing data collected at the national level.
- **Data collection process:** Data on the indicator and sub-indicators will be provided by national authorities (“main reporting entity”) to the UNCCD in their national reports following a standard format every four years beginning in 2018
- FAO has developed various tools that allow countries to quantify the metrics identified in 15.3.1. These include:
 - ✓ The Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands (LADA <http://www.fao.org/nr/lada/>)
 - ✓ Global Agro-Ecological Zones (<http://www.fao.org/nr/gaez/en/>)
 - ✓ Collect Earth (<http://www.openforis.org/tools/collect-earth.html>)



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



15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

- **15.6.1** Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits (Tier I)



SDG INDICATOR 15.6.1

- **Custodian:** CBD
- **Definition:** The indicator refers to the efforts by countries to implement the **Nagoya Protocol** on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity (2010) and the **International Treaty** on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (2001).
- The International Treaty has established a *Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-sharing*, which facilitates exchanges of plant genetic resources for purposes of agricultural research and breeding, by providing a **transparent and reliable framework** for the exchange of crop genetic resources.
- The Secretariat of the International Treaty is housed in FAO



SDG INDICATOR 15.6.1

■ **Calculation:** The indicator is measured in terms of number of Contracting Parties that have reported legislative, administrative and policy frameworks or measures, under both

- ✓ The Nagoya Protocol
- ✓ And the International Treaty

FAO reports the number of countries that have reported under the International Treaty.

- Under the Treaty's Compliance Procedures, Contracting Parties are requested to regularly submit a report on the measures taken to implement their obligations under the International Treaty, including its access and benefit-sharing provisions.

Country	Party to International Treaty (0/1)	Country has reported (0/1)
Algeria	1	0
Bahrain	0	0
Comoros	0	0
Djibouti	1	0
Egypt	1	0
Iraq	1	0
Jordan	1	0
Kuwait	1	0
Lebanon	1	1
Libya	1	1
Mauritania	1	0
Morocco	1	0
Oman	1	0
Palestine	0	0
Qatar	1	0
Saudi Arabia	1	0
Somalia	0	0
Sudan	1	1
Syria	1	0
Tunisia	1	0
United Arab Emirates	1	0



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THANK YOU

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For more detailed information please see:

■ <http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/en/>