Planning, Monitoring and Reporting under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Paris Agreement, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

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Water Resources Section
Sustainable Development Policies Division
21 March 2019
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy/Mandate</th>
<th>Lead Agencies</th>
<th>Reporting and Monitoring</th>
<th>Time-Frame</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disaster Risk Reduction</strong></td>
<td>UNISDR</td>
<td>Online Sendai Framework Monitor</td>
<td>2015-2030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sustainable Development</strong></td>
<td>United Nations Organizations</td>
<td>Voluntary National Review (VNR)</td>
<td>2015-2030</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Climate Change</strong></td>
<td>UNFCCC</td>
<td>Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)</td>
<td>2015-2030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overview of Global Agendas on DRR, SD and CC</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Submitted annually during the High Level Political Forum (HLPF)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)**
- **17 Goals**
- **169 Targets**
- **232 Indicators**
- **7 Targets**
- **38 Indicators**

- **United Nations Organizations**
- **Paris Agreement on Climate Change**

- **Progress assessed biennially by UNISDR**
- **Submitted annually during the High Level Political Forum (HLPF)**
- **Submitted every 5 years to UNFCCC Secretariat**
Country VNR Reporting on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Voluntary National Reviews 2019

Europe: 11
Asia Pacific: 16
Latin America & The Caribbean: 6
Africa: 18

Arab Countries Submitting their VNR reports for the HLPF

- **2019**: Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Mauritania, Oman and Tunisia
- **2018**: Bahrain, Egypt, Lebanon, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Palestine, Sudan & United Arab Emirates
- **2017**: Qatar & Jordan
- **2016**: Morocco

**NUMBER OF COUNTRIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sendai Framework Monitoring System

You are using the training environment.

Sendai Monitor Training Server
This is the training system for the Sendai Framework Monitor.

Source: UNISDR
**GLOBAL TARGETS: Reporting**

**Target A**: STATUS: in progress

Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2015-30 compared to 2005-2015.

**A-1** Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population

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<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6533.3333</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Calculate Compound Indicator A-1]

**A-2** Number of deaths attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population

**A-3** Number of missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population

- [In progress]
Progress of Arab Countries in DRR Reporting through the Online Sendai Framework Monitor for the year 2017

- 2 Countries
- 7 Countries
- 13 Countries

- In Progress
- Not Started
- Some Targets Validated
Country Reporting on the Paris Agreement for Climate Change

To this date, 185 Parties have ratified the Paris Agreement for Climate Change of 197 Parties to the Convention (UNFCCC).

Globally, 182 Parties have submitted their first NDCs, and 1 Party has submitted their second NDCs.

Source: UNFCCC, NDC Registry and NDC Portal.

- Article 1: Definitions
- Article 2: Objectives
- Article 3: Obligations of the Parties
- Article 4: Mitigation and Individual contributions
- Article 5: Forests
- Article 6: Cooperative approaches
- Article 7: Adaptation
- Article 8: Loss and damage
- Article 9: Finance
- Article 10: Technology development and transfer
- Article 11: Capacity building
- Article 12: Education, training and public awareness
- Article 13: Transparency
- Article 14: Global stocktake
- Article 15: Implementation and compliance
- Articles 16 to 29 include institutional provisions and final clauses related to the signature and the entry in force and the adoption of the Agreement
Priority areas and SDG’s in NDCs’ by the Arab Countries

• Most Arab countries have submitted their NDC’s

• A few Parties referred to the MDGs and subsequent SDGs in defining their national goals.

• Only 3 countries mentioned the SDGs in their NDCs.

• DRR was not specifically stated in the NDC’s but loss and damage associated with past and projected impacts of climate variability and change were reported by some Parties

• Projected loss and damage have been quantified by two Parties
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG Target</th>
<th>SDG Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)</td>
<td>1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>(Indicator is not explicitly related to DRR and/or CC)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### DRR and CC in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

**SDG Target**

| 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.B (mean of implementation) | 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. |

**SDG Indicator**

| 11.5.1 | Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people |

| 11.5.2 | Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services |

| 11.B.1 | Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 |

| 11.B.2 | Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies |
## DRR and CC in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

### SDG Target

(Target is not explicitly related to DRR and/or CC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG Indicator</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 13.1

**Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards** and natural disasters in all countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG Indicator</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.1.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### DRR and CC in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG Target</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>13.2</strong> Integrate <em>climate change measures</em> into national policies, strategies and planning</td>
<td><strong>13.2.1</strong> 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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13.3</strong> Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on <em>climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</em></td>
<td><strong>13.3.1</strong> Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>13.3.2</strong> Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## DRR and CC in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

<table>
<thead>
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<th>SDG Target</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>13.A</strong>&lt;br&gt;Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the <a href="https://unfccc.int/">United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</a> to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the <a href="https://www.gcf.mobi/">Green Climate Fund</a> through its capitalization as soon as possible.</td>
<td><strong>13.A.1</strong>&lt;br&gt;Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

| **13.B**<br>Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities. | **13.B.1**<br>Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities. |
Interlinkages between Indicators of the 2030 Agenda for SD, and the Sendai Framework for DRR

**Target 1.5**
- Indicator 1.5.1
- Indicator 1.5.2
- Indicator 1.5.3

**Target 11.5**
- Indicator 11.5.1
- Indicator 11.5.2

**Target 11.B**
- Indicator 11.B.1
- Indicator 11.B.2

**Target 13.1**
- Indicator 13.1.1
- Indicator 13.1.2
- Indicator 13.1.3

**Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people**

**Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)**

**Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies**

**Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services**

**Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030**
Realization of access to safe and affordable drinking water is necessary to eradicate poverty in the Arab region where 51 million people lacked a basic drinking water service in 2015.

The agricultural sector continues to consume nearly 80% of the region’s freshwater resources, yet the region has been facing low agricultural productivity and exceeding food demand.

In 2015, 106 million people in the Arab Region lacked a basic handwashing facility, 59 million of whom had no facility.

Learning depends on clean water, sanitation and basic services, yet in 2016, 29 per cent of schools in the Arab Region lacked a basic hygiene service.

Women and girls in the Arab region are deeply impacted by the intersection of water scarcity and conflict where it is difficult for them to assert decision-making power with respect to water security at the household, community, country or inter-state level.

Water security is a key challenge facing the Arab region as it has the lowest share of freshwater availability in the world where 18 out of 22 Arab States fall below the renewable water scarcity annual threshold of 1,000 m³ per capita.

Energy efficiency is one of the most cost-effective energy sources which can be improved particularly in processes and applications related to the water-energy nexus (e.g. desalination processes).

Nearly 50% of the Arab Region’s population is based in rural areas, with a large share engaged in the agricultural sector which faces water scarcity, poor agricultural productivity and low irrigation efficiency.

Water is indispensable for industry, in terms of both quantity and quality. For the Arab oil-producing countries, water is essential for drilling, pressure maintenance and all stages of production in the oil and gas industry.

Water governance in Arab countries is a significant challenge given the scarcity of their freshwater resources where the majority of which are transboundary. Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) plays a key role in improving water governance in the region.

From 2001 to 2015, North Africa had lost around 4% of its open water. Such change in the extent of open water can have critical implications for the water-related ecosystems at the regional and local levels.

In many countries of the Arab region, collected wastewater is discharged in water bodies without prior treatment which exacerbate the stress on freshwater resources and marine life.

Studies on climate change impact assessment in the Arab region (RICCAR) have proved that natural hazards, particularly water-related hazards, will be exacerbated due to climate change.

The Arab Region has one of the largest blue water footprints where a significant proportion of which is embedded in the large amounts of lost and wasted food.

More than 56% of the Arab region’s population lives in cities requiring further investment in water infrastructure to meet existing and future demand.

74 million people in the Arab Region lacked a basic sanitation service in 2015, 25 million of whom practice open defecation, with the majority living in rural areas.

Water is Central to Sustainable Development in the Arab Region

Source: Modified from UN Synthesis Report on Water and Sanitation 2018—figure 21, pp.130-131 into the context of the Arab Region. Data included are collected from different relative sources.
Institutional Challenges for Implementing the three Agendas on SD, DRR and CC in the Arab Region

• Incoherent policies and lack of monitoring and evaluation frameworks

• Separate global/regional/national frameworks for SD, CC and DRR

• Gap between research and policymaking

• Weak or poor risk governance

• Insufficient financial resources

• Lack of awareness

Source: ESCWA, EWDR 7.
### Arab region mandates and related action plans for DRR, CC, and SDG’s related to water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)</th>
<th>Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)</th>
<th>Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agency Involved</strong></td>
<td>LAS, UNISDR, UNDP, UNEP, WB</td>
<td>LAS, UN-ESCWA, UNDP, UNEP, WB</td>
<td>LAS, UN-ESCWA, UNESCO, WB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Priorities of Actions</strong></td>
<td>Priority 1: Strengthen commitment for comprehensive DRR across sectors</td>
<td>Priority 1: Reduce the risks of climate change and the readiness to confront its potential impacts through programs of mitigation and adaptation.</td>
<td>Priority 1: In the medium term (by 2020), raising water use efficiency by 15 to 25 per cent for meeting increased water demand and ensuring water and food security for facing the future challenges in accordance with the available water resources and the principals of sustainable development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Priority 2: Develop capacities to identify, monitor and assess disaster risks</td>
<td>Priority 2: Preservation of the natural and human resources and to ensure a decent standard of living for Arab citizens.</td>
<td>Priority 2: Adoption, in the short term (by 2015), of integrated water policies which secure water for all sectors to achieve a maximum socioeconomic benefits and insure the implementation of the millennium development goals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Priority 3: Build resilience through knowledge, advocacy, research and trainings</td>
<td>Priority 3: Enhancement of the pace of sustainable development in the Arab states, including achieving MDGs.</td>
<td>Priority 3: Develop, in the medium term (by 2020), alternative and practical solutions for using non-conventional water with focusing on the use of renewable energy in water desalination and water treatment for meeting the increasing water demand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Priority 4: Improve accountability for disaster risk management at the sub national and local level</td>
<td>Priority 4: Strengthening and building the national and regional institutional capacities to deal with issues of climate change and cope with disasters.</td>
<td>Priority 4: By 2020 the signing of permanent agreements on shared water resources in the Arab region according to the “Arab Convention on Shared Water Resources in the Arab Region” and International Water law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Priority 5: Integrate disaster risk reduction into emergency response, preparedness and recovery.</td>
<td>Priority 5: Establishment of favorable conditions to stimulate regional and international cooperation necessary to support national</td>
<td>Priority 5: In the medium term (by 2020), each Arab countries has defined a national policy for including CCA policy into national water policy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Arab region mandates and related action plans for DRR, CC, and SDG’s related to water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
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<th>Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)</th>
<th>Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- A draft Arab Protocol (2008) on Cooperation for Speedy and Immediate Response within Arab</td>
<td>- INDCs</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Countries to Transfer Equipment and Expertise in Cases of Disasters, Crisis and Emergencies;</td>
<td>- National Communication Reports</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Statutes for the Arab Centre to Prevent Risks from earthquakes and other natural disasters</td>
<td>- National Sectoral Action Plans (Water, food, etc.)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(2004).</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Coordination Mechanisms</strong></td>
<td>- Regular intergovernmental meetings on DRM</td>
<td>- The Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for Environmental Affairs (CAMRE)/TC Working Group on Climate Change, established by ESCWA</td>
<td>- Arab Ministerial Water Council (AMWC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Regional/sub regional disaster risk management center (under development)</td>
<td></td>
<td>- The Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for Environmental Affairs (CAMRE) / Technical Committees (TC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Joint Committee on Environment and Development in the Arab Region (JCEDAR)</td>
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</table>
There is a need for establishing an effective institutional structure that will enable harmonizing the work of National Focal Points through a national monitoring mechanism which is to be developed and coordinated across the different concerned ministries.

e.g. to achieve the water-related goals and targets at different levels of intervention.
A Water Accounting Unit would form a robust center for reporting and monitoring of water and water-related issues on the local, national, regional and global levels.

Water accounting shall help countries in accounting for sustainable development since water interlinks, implicitly or explicitly, all the different SDGs.

Countries can determine which ministries/local governmental institutions and other non-governmental stakeholders to be specifically involved in the water accounting framework.
Final Remarks

- Climate change is a central and integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, which were all adopted in the year 2015. Each process has institutionalized its own goals, monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

- More coherence is needed to support integrated monitoring and reporting under the 2030 Agenda (VNRs), the UNFCCC (through NDCs and national communications), and Sendai Framework national DRR reports.

- Climate change and disaster risk reduction need to be mainstreamed into development planning in an integrated and coherent manner, across various sectors including water, energy, food, agriculture, ecosystems, health and housing.
Final Remarks

• There is a need for harmonizing targets and indicators in global agendas, based on national needs and circumstances, for better reporting and policy implementation and monitoring.

• For implementation of relevant policies, plans, and mechanisms, there is a need for coherence across sustainable development and growth, food security, health and safety, climate change and variability, environmental management and DRR agendas.

• Governments should work collaboratively with regional organizations on strengthening of statistical capacities of various institutions for monitoring progress.
THANK YOU!