



League of
Arab States



UNEP



الاسكوا
ESCWA



Government of
Bahrain

Distr.
LIMITED
E/ESCWA/SDPD/2015/WG.7/Report
4 June 2015
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT

SECOND SESSION OF THE ARAB HIGH-LEVEL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT MANAMA, 5-7 MAY 2015

Summary

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), in cooperation with the League of Arab States (LAS), convened the Second Session of the Arab High-Level Forum on Sustainable Development (AFSD) during the period 5-7 May 2015 in Manama. The Forum was hosted by the Government of Bahrain under the patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Khalifa bin Salman Al Khalifa, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Bahrain. The meeting brought together high-level government representatives concerned with sustainable development, from the economic, social, environment, technology, and planning sectors. Participants also comprised representatives of United Nations agencies, Arab development banks, the League of Arab States and its specialized agencies, civil society organizations, universities and research institutions, parliaments, media and the private sector.

The Forum supported regional preparations to the 2015 session of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, HLPF (New York, 26 June 2015 - 8 July 2015). Taking stock of the global processes leading to the formulation of the post-2015 development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Forum aimed at: 1) Exchanging perspectives on the status of sustainable development in the Arab region and main implementation challenges in the region; 2) Increasing knowledge on financing for sustainable development and other means of implementation including trade, technology and capacity-building; 3) Engaging participants in a dialogue on the future steps for SDG monitoring and evaluation and the institutional frameworks required for adequate planning, implementation, review and reporting at the national and regional levels.

The Forum resulted in the Bahrain Document, which summarizes key messages emanating from the discussions. The Bahrain Document and this full report of the Forum will be presented as the regional input to the HLPF.

Note: This document has been reproduced in the form in which it was received, without formal editing.

CONTENTS

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	1-5	3
<i>Chapter</i>		
I. KEY MESSAGES ... BAHRAIN DOCUMENT	6-7	3
II. SUMMARY OF PLENARY SESSIONS.....	8-54	6
A. Opening session.....	8-12	6
B. Session 1: From MDGs to SDGs: Voices from the Arab region.....	13-17	7
C. Session 2: Global processes leading to the post-2015 development agenda	18-24	8
D. Session 3: Means of implementation: Financing for sustainable development in the Arab region	25-31	10
E. Session 4A: Means of implementation: Trade for sustainable development in the Arab region	32-36	12
F. Session 4B: Means of implementation: Technology for sustainable development in the Arab region	37-41	13
G. Session 5: Institutional framework for sustainable development in the Arab region.....	42-47	14
H. Session 6: Monitoring of sustainable development progress in the Arab region	48-54	15
<i>Annexes</i>		
Annex I. Agenda.....		22
Annex II. Summary of side events		17
Annex III. List of participants		22
Annex IV. List of documents		50
Annex V. Evaluation of the Forum		52

Introduction

1. The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), in cooperation with the League of Arab States (LAS), convened the Second Session of the Arab High-Level Forum on Sustainable Development (AFSD) during the period 5-7 May 2015 at the Ritz Carlton Hotel in Manama. The Forum was hosted by the Government of Bahrain under the patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Khalifa bin Salman Al Khalifa, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Bahrain.
2. The Forum supported regional preparations to the 2015 session of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, HLPF (New York, 26 June 2015 - 8 July 2015). Taking stock of the global processes leading to the formulation of the post-2015 development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Forum aimed at:
 - (a) Exchanging perspectives on the status of sustainable development in the Arab region and main implementation challenges in the region;
 - (b) Increasing knowledge on financing for sustainable development and other means of implementation including trade, technology and capacity-building;
 - (c) Engaging participants in a dialogue on the future steps for SDG monitoring and evaluation and the institutional frameworks required for adequate planning, implementation, review and reporting at the national and regional levels.
3. Discussions were informed by the technical summary of the Arab Sustainable Development Report (prototype edition 2015), as well as a series of regional expert reports and issues briefs and a set of national assessments of sustainable development in selected Arab countries. All Forum documentation is available on the Forum webpage at: <http://www.escwa.un.org/information/meetingdetails.asp?referenceNum=3572E>.
4. The meeting was organized in seven main sessions in addition to the opening and final closing sessions. The detailed agenda is included in Annex I. A series of eight side-events were also organized by UN agency members of the Regional Coordination Mechanism in partnership with various regional organizations. They served to highlight sectoral issues mainstreamed in the SDGs as well as relevant implementation issues. A summary of the discussions that took place during these side events is included in Annex II.
5. The Forum was attended by around 360 participants including high-level government representatives from 18 Arab states. Participants also comprised representatives of UN agencies, LAS and its specialized agencies, Arab development banks, civil society organizations, universities and research institutions, parliaments, media and the private sector. The full list of participants is provided in Annex III.
6. The Forum resulted in the Bahrain Document, which includes key messages emanating from the Forum as detailed in Section I of this report. Section II summarizes the discussions that took place during the plenary sessions, while Section III provides organizational information about the meeting. The list of documents and evaluation of the Forum are presented as annexes IV and V respectively.

I. KEY MESSAGES ... BAHRAIN DOCUMENT

7. The Bahrain Document was issued at the end of the Forum and was presented by Dr. Mohammed Ahmed Al Amer, President of the Central Informatics Organization, on behalf of the Government of the Bahrain. The Document provides recommendations to be adopted as part of a comprehensive and transformative approach to sustainable development that enables the region to implement the envisaged SDGs in accordance with its own priorities.

8. The 19 messages included in the Bahrain Document are the following:

(a) Emphasizing the voluntary, universal and holistic nature of the post-2015 development agenda in line with the principle of common but differentiated responsibility; as well as emphasizing the importance of an enabling global environment in supporting the efforts of Arab states to implement the SDGs, while according full respect to national sovereignty and the diversity of religious, ethical, cultural and social values, and all human rights, including the right to development, and promoting the principles of good governance.

(b) Recognizing that the eradication of poverty in all its forms is the greatest global challenge hindering the achievement of sustainable development, and noting that poverty rates have increased in some Arab states, which requires the mobilization of all national, regional and international efforts to deal with poverty within the framework of the global partnership for sustainable development. One of the most important supporting elements in this regard is to advance a transformative, people-centered development approach that respects and takes account of national specificities and integrates in a balanced manner the three dimensions of sustainable development.

(c) Reiterating that the Arab states are intent on ending the Israeli occupation of Palestine and other occupied Arab lands, working with the international community to achieve peace, security and inclusive sustainable development in the Arab region.

(d) Emphasizing the importance of stability for achieving sustainable development, given increasing levels of extremism, terrorism and conflict in the region, with the consequent deterioration in the humanitarian situation, forced displacement and the increase in numbers of refugees in the Arab region.

(e) Underscoring the need for the international community to shoulder its responsibility towards refugee hosting states, and provide the support needed to enable these states to sustain their development gains and provide support to the refugees. Indeed, the issue of refugees has become a major challenge to host countries, putting pressures on their natural resources and straining their budgets, therefore rendering them inadequate for achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions.

(f) Highlighting the need to expand participation of all societal groups in the development process in order to promote the social contract between citizen and state and enhance the participation of women, youth, persons with disabilities, the elderly, the displaced, refugees and people in vulnerable situations, in an effort to promote social justice and sustainable development.

(g) Underscoring the essential role played by all stakeholders, including civil society organizations, in supporting government efforts and implementing sustainable development policies, within the context of promoting principles of transparency, accountability and community participation, and strengthening legislative structures to become conducive to community participation, all within a framework of respect for national sovereignty.

(h) Adopting sustainable development strategies that improve the performance of institutions and their active engagement in the development process, while giving priority to combating corruption, improving governance, and developing working mechanisms that are compatible with the SDGs.

(i) Promoting practices of efficient management of natural resources; thus enabling present and future generations to access these essential elements of sustainable development.

(j) Emphasizing the challenges facing the region with respect to water scarcity, agricultural land degradation and desertification, all of which pose a serious threat to development, as well as to food and water security; while underlining the importance of adopting sustainable consumption and production

patterns, through the transfer and indigenization of appropriate green technologies, the provision of adequate funding and capacity-building to achieve water, energy and food security, and building on the best practices and success stories in the Arab region.

(k) Underscoring the importance of harnessing technology for development, addressing the widening technological gap and the growing capacity-development needs with regard to implementation of sustainable development programmes in the Arab states; all of which requires formulating national scientific research and technology policies, improving the quality of education and building a knowledge society, raising levels of investment in research and development and innovation, promoting regional cooperation, supporting the establishment of an international mechanism for facilitating the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound and clean technology to developing countries, and reconsidering the current forms of cooperation in technology transfer, indigenization and financing, including North-South partnerships.

(l) Maintaining efforts aimed at formulating and adopting macroeconomic policies designed for reducing unemployment, creating decent jobs for all, including young people, women, and immigrants, by enhancing efforts in matching educational skills to the requirements of labour markets, in addition to enhancing the flexibility of these markets' requirements in countries facing such problems, reforming employment services in the public sector, and encouraging the participation of women.

(m) Underlining the role of financial institutions and donors in integrating sustainable development principles in financial operations, as well as in adopting an integrated approach involving various funding options, whether public or private, national or international, traditional or innovative; and raising national resource mobilization efficiency by addressing tax evasion, widening the tax base, reforming the subsidy system, and combating illegal capital flows; in addition to examining ways for promoting the mobilization of financial resources, including innovative financing, and supporting developing countries to ensure debt sustainability.

(n) Emphasizing the need to enhance Arab economic integration and adopt an approach that integrates development and trade policies, backed by effective institutions that incorporate coordination mechanisms and participatory processes; as well as underscoring the need for ensuring that free-trade agreements, including the Arab Customs Union, impact positively on the three dimensions of sustainable development; and underlining the importance of reforming the global trading system and ensuring effective participation by all Arab countries, particularly the least developed.

(o) Emphasizing the importance of formulating evidence-based sustainable development policies, which in turn, requires strengthening national statistical systems and their data collection capabilities, improving quality and transparency of information, and issuing regular reports on sustainable development indicators at both the international and the regional levels.

(p) The green economy is one of the means for achieving sustainable development and contributes to the diversification of economic activities and building Arab expertise in this field through international cooperation in technology transfer and financing.

(q) Taking note of the increased frequency of natural hazards, in particular desertification, and the exacerbation of their impact, which necessitate the development of early warning systems, the adoption of measures to manage risk and build resilience, and an integrated approach that achieves sustainability by avoiding exposure to new risks, minimizing current risks and working towards sustainable urban development.

(r) Emphasizing the Arab Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development and inviting Arab states to work towards establishing sustainable development institutional frameworks.

(s) Emphasizing the need to maintain support to the efforts of the Arab Group in New York to reflect Arab development priorities in the two intergovernmental negotiation tracks relating to financing for development and the post-2015 development agenda; in particular with regard to the Arab Group's view on the relationship between the two tracks and the need to agree on independent governmental arrangements for following up on international commitments relating to financing for development; as well as supporting the Arab Group's position regarding the need for the negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda to address the functions and operating procedures of the High-Level Political Forum, notably its role in reviewing and following up on the implementation of the development agenda commitments.

II. SUMMARY OF PLENARY SESSIONS

A. OPENING SESSION

9. The opening session included statements by the Forum organizers. *H.E. Ms. Faeqa bint Saeed Al Saleh*, Minister of Social Development, spoke on behalf of the Kingdom of Bahrain. She welcomed all participants to this important meeting, which she hoped will ensure that Arab priorities are reflected in the post-2015 agenda, building on previous efforts by the Council of Arab Social Affairs Ministers. Ms. Saleh highlighted the progress made by the Kingdom of Bahrain in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the prize awarded to His Royal Highness Prince Khalifa bin Salman Al Khalifa, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Bahrain, in acknowledgment of his achievements in the area of urban development, housing and the MDGs.

10. *Ms. Rima Khalaf*, Under Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of ESCWA, thanked His Royal Highness Prince Khalifa bin Salman Al Khalifa, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Bahrain, for the generous hosting of the event. She stressed that sustainable development is the only path to achieve strong economies, safe and stable societies and healthy environments. However, its achievement requires human and financial resources, effective institutions, equal citizenship, good governance and the respect of human rights for all. Ms. Khalaf noted that despite the progress achieved in the region, the occupation of Palestine persists and there are alarming trends that seriously threaten the achievement of sustainable development, notably: increases in armed sectarian conflicts, extremism and terrorism, refugees and forced migrants, youth unemployment and poverty. Long years, important efforts and large financial resources are needed to rebuild what was destroyed and restore social cohesion. Arab and international solidarity are therefore needed, as well as a comprehensive plan to bring the region out of its current ordeals. Ms. Khalaf closed her statement by calling on participants to benefit from the Forum as an opportunity to develop a clear regional perspective that can be conveyed to the global process for the post-2015 agenda.

11. *H.E. Dr. Mohammed Bin Ibrahim Al-Tuwaijri*, Assistant Secretary-General of Economic Affairs, LAS, stressed that the transition to the post-2015 agenda will require an integrated and coherent implementation approach as well as adequate means of implementation, pointing to the positive role that Arab integration can play in this regard. He noted that an effective institutional framework at the regional level is also required to address emerging challenges, and the AFSD is well-positioned to play an important role within this framework. He particularly referred to the resolution of the Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment related to the organization of this Forum and the preparation of an Arab sustainable development report. Mr. Al-Tuwaijri concluded with highlights of LAS efforts in preparation for the post-2015 agenda.

12. *Mr. Ibrahim Thiaw*, Deputy Executive Director, UNEP, highlighted the unprecedented pace of change that the world and the Arab region are undergoing in terms of material abundance. This abundance has unfortunately come at the expense of the environment. He stressed on the urgent need for a more integrated way of doing business and for turning environmental challenges into economically sound options. Important enablers of the needed transformation are technology, data, and finance; and UNEP has launched initiatives to address all three. Mr. Thiaw pointed to the need for both public and private funding to realize a low-carbon transition, stressing that the global financial system will need to be reshaped to fit the needs of

sustainable development financing. He concluded with a call to the Arab region to benefit from its extraordinary resources and opportunities to meet the challenge and transition to an inclusive sustainable economy.

13. *Ms. Sima Bahous*, Assistant Secretary-General, Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Bureau for Arab States, UNDP, noted that the post-2015 development agenda provides an opportunity to review previous shortcomings of the MDG framework. Ms. Bahous indicated that the new agenda promises to address three important shortcomings. The first relates to environmental sustainability and its linkage to socio-economic development. The second relates to data availability, noting that the Arab region is in dire need for disaggregated data to ensure that the most vulnerable are benefiting from development efforts. The third aspect relates to flexibility in adopting national targets that reflect domestic particularities. Ms. Bahous concluded with the need to focus development efforts to resolve the root causes of conflict in the Arab region, a mission that UNDP will attempt relentlessly to achieve.

B. SESSION 1: FROM MDGS TO SDGs: VOICES FROM THE ARAB REGION

14. *H.E. Ms. Faeqa bint Saeed Al Saleh*, Minister of Social Development, Kingdom of Bahrain introduced this session and emphasized the need to establish the right to development and to self-determination, protect human dignity and achieve human security in the Arab region.

15. *Ms. Roula Majdalani*, Director of the Sustainable Development Policies Division at ESCWA gave some highlights of the status of sustainable development in the Arab region, stating that remarkable improvements have taken place over the past two decades. However, progress was unequally distributed within and between countries, and in some Arab countries, it was fragile and unsustainable. Protracted conflicts and occupation continue to prevent sustainable development in the Arab region, and several challenges persist, including: poverty and exacerbated inequality; low participation of women in the labor market; water and energy insecurity; and an alarming number of refugees and internally displaced people. The Arab region faces severe resource constraints and the financing gap was estimated by ESCWA to be in the order of \$85 billion for 2015-2016. The prototype edition of the Arab Sustainable Development Report promulgates that the region has two possible pathways: one is to maintain the same unsustainable development paradigm; the second involves a rethinking of the development paradigm to ensure human dignity and the rights of current and future generations.

16. *H.E. Mr. Marwan Muasher*, Vice president for studies, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace stressed on peace and stability as prerequisites for sustainable development in the Arab region. He noted that the relative stability enjoyed by the Arab region was artificial and fragile, since true stability can only be achieved when people feel that they are partners in decision-making and that their needs are met. Mr. Muasher referred to three alarm bells that the region has missed: regional outlooks as presented in UN reports, Arab uprisings and rising extremist groups. He stressed on a number of needed transformations. The first involves a gradual shift away from a rentier economy into a more productive and diversified economy that creates employment and addresses poverty. The second requires political reforms to go hand in hand with economic reforms, including the establishment of effective systems of checks and balances. A third change relates to the need to enhance societal participation in the formulation of development plans that address structural problems such as unemployment, budget deficits and public debt. Finally, Mr. Muasher pointed to the dire need to reform the education system which has so far generated a frustrated youth. Focus must be on issues of quality, while aiming to develop critical thinking and accountability values.

17. *Mr. Fateh Azzam*, Director, Asfari Institute for Civil Society and Citizenship, American University of Beirut, gave an intervention on the right to development and human dignity – a paradigm shift. He highlighted the linkage between peace and security, sustainable development and human rights, noting that development policies in the region have benefited narrow segments of society and marginalized others. Mr. Azzam proposed that a human rights-based approach – an approach that has received broad consensus internationally - offers a new paradigm for pursuing sustainable development in the Arab region and is the

best guarantor of social harmony and political peace. Such an approach relies on four pillars: a) participation, inclusion and empowerment of all segments of society to develop, implement and evaluate development policies; b) respect of human rights standards for economic security and sustainable economic development, including the rights to work, health, housing and education; c) accountability of all development actors, notably governments, but also civil society; and d) focus on people in vulnerable situations, notably women, refugees, Internally Displace Persons (IDPs), stateless and migrant workers. Mr. Azzam concluded that it is now clear that peace in the Arab region cannot be achieved without development, human dignity and respect for human rights. This in turn requires a radical change to the relation between the citizen and the state towards one of partnership, pluralism, participation, equality and respect for human rights.

Summary of discussions

18. The ensuing discussions raised the following points:

(a) A special reference was made to the occupation of Palestine, which is hindering the achievement of sustainable development. Indeed, Palestine lacks sovereignty over its natural resources and Israel continues to illegally appropriate water and land. Furthermore, Palestine does not control its electricity infrastructure or its national borders, and Palestinians are being forced to leave their lands and live in extreme poverty because of the separation barrier. It is important to document these grievances to allow Palestine to file a case to the International Criminal Court and request compensation.

(b) Participants emphasized the need to end occupation and conflicts, noting that the establishment of peace requires reconciliation and good will. It was also raised that the issue of occupation was not sufficiently emphasized within the SDGs proposal.

(c) Respect for human rights is important, as is the respect of Arab and Islamic religious, ethical, cultural and social values. There is a need to consider the cultural dimension under the SDGs.

(d) Accountability is foremost anchored at the national level, and needs to be institutionalized through national laws, regulations and institutions. The international community has an active role to play in combating corruption and illicit financial flows.

(e) The influx of Syrian refugees has been a major challenge affecting the economy of host countries (notably Jordan and Lebanon). Jordan estimated that \$3 billion are needed to satisfy the needs of displaced people. In addition, terrorism is a major challenge facing the Arab region, as it depletes the resources of Arab countries and their ability to pursue a sustainable future.

(f) Creating jobs for the unemployed youth is critical to achieving stability, as well as the promotion of citizenship, and the consideration of women rights.

(g) The inclusion of persons with disabilities in all areas of sustainable development should be a priority in the Arab region, notably in view of the rising percentage of disability associated with armed conflicts. A human rights-based approach to disability must be adopted according to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which most Arab countries have ratified.

(h) A question was raised regarding the classification of countries in the Arab Sustainable Development Report, noting that it is based on both geography and level of economic development.

C. SESSION 2: GLOBAL PROCESSES LEADING TO THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

19. The second session of the Forum focused on the global processes leading to the post-2015 development agenda. The session was moderated by *H.E. Mr. Taher Al-Shakhshir*, Minister of Environment and Deputy Chairman of the Higher Committee for Sustainable Development of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, who stressed the importance of the Forum and pointed out to the global responsibility to protect the environment.

20. *Ms. Margareta Wahlström*, United Nations Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction highlighted the present post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction that was adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held from 14 to 18 March 2015 in Sendai, Miyagi, Japan. The Sendai Framework recognizes disaster risk reduction as part of sustainable development. It also recognizes the need to improve governance for prevention, adaption and preparedness. Measures include building improved structures after disasters and planning for future disasters as well as recognizing climate change as a cause of disasters. The Framework covers natural disasters as well as biohazards, technological disasters and health disasters, including long on-set droughts and drylands. It advocates for the participation of civil society and the private sector and establishes measurable targets in line with the SDGs.

21. *Ms. Marion Barthélémy*, Chief of the Intergovernmental Support and Interagency Branch of the Division of Sustainable Development of the United Nations, reflected on the process leading up to the UN summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, to be held from 25 to 27 September 2015 in New York. The vision behind the SDGs is to eradicate poverty, while balancing the three pillars of sustainable development. The SDGs address shortcomings of the MDGs through expanding the concept of development and aiming at improved governance and promoting peace (Goal 16), as well as by integrating targets on means of implementation in all the SDGs in addition to Goal 17. The post-2015 agenda is universal, and at the same time it allows each government to set its own national targets. The outcomes expected from the summit are a political declaration, 17 SDGs with 169 targets, means of implementation, and a review framework. For a successful implementation of the SDGs, a strong outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development is needed.

22. *Mr. Ayman Shasly*, International Policies Consultant, Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, updated participants on the status of climate change negotiations, stressing on the importance of the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, UNFCCC (COP21) in establishing a binding international climate action agreement. He highlighted that the climate change discussion moved from emission mitigation commitments to Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) applicable to all countries. Mr. Shasly specified that INDCs should target adaptation, reflect national circumstances and capabilities and be defined at the project and activity level.

23. *Mr. Iyad Abumoghli*, Director and Regional Representative of the United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office for West Asia (UNEP/ROWA), noted that two key aspects differentiate the post-2015 agenda from previous development agendas, namely universality and integration. Universality reflects that the SDGs are applicable to all countries and all peoples, and that their implementation entails concerted global cooperation. Integration, on the other hand, is based on three principles, namely: a) Leave no one behind and provide a life of dignity for all, through environmentally sound practices and technologies; b) Achieve greater prosperity in an inclusive manner, within the capacity of the earth's life support system; and c) Increase natural, social and economic capital to achieve greater resilience and secure future generations' livelihoods. Mr. Abumoghli gave concrete examples and cases from the Arab region of an integrated approach to sustainable development. He concluded with a call to the Arab countries to reform their institutions to become fit for purpose and provide incentives to the different sectors to come together.

24. *Mr. Roberto Bissio*, Executive Director of the Third World Institute stated that inequalities are the key aspect hampering the achievement of sustainable development. In many countries, despite economic growth, there has been little progress on social aspects, as evidenced by the basic capabilities index which grew by only 10% over the past two decades. Rich countries have special responsibilities to reduce inequalities, improve the sustainability of their consumption and production patterns and meet their commitments to means of implementation. Free and quality education, labor rights, fair tax policies and the right to social security are needed to achieve sustainable development. Moreover, effective monitoring and accountability are crucial for developed countries, donors and developing countries alike. Mr. Bissio called for a carefully

balanced mechanism such as the Universal Periodic Review of human rights, where all countries are held accountable.

Summary of discussions

25. The ensuing discussions raised the following points:

(a) The 2014 emergency in Gaza was a man-made disaster. Destruction from war, occupation and conflict should also be considered by the disaster risk reduction framework and by SDG indicators, since it hampers the achievement of sustainable development. Overall, the issue of human security is not sufficiently addressed in the Framework. While conflict and occupation were discussed at Sendai, it was not included in the framework; however it refers to man-made disasters and thus offers a possibility to address broader issues.

(b) Several Arab countries have made progress in promoting renewable energy (RE), with examples cited from Egypt and Saudi Arabia. However, the high cost of RE remains an issue.

(c) There is a need for an Arab regional mechanism for disaster prevention, as well as capacity-building to predict disasters and deal with their consequences, noting that the Sendai Framework encompasses capacity building at regional and national levels.

(d) The concept of human security has not been adequately addressed in the SDGs.

D. SESSION 3: MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION: FINANCING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE ARAB REGION

26. The third session of the Forum was moderated by *H.E. Ms. Naglaa Al-Ahwani*, Minister of International Cooperation, Arab Republic of Egypt, who highlighted the importance of financing as there cannot be development without adequate resources.

27. *Mr. Mohamed Mokhtar El-Hacene*, Director of Economic Development and Integration at ESCWA pointed out to the immediate need to rebuild the capital stock lost due to crises in the region, while working towards achieving the SDGs by 2030. Globally, financing needs for sustainable development are large and estimates suggest that up to US\$2.5 trillion are needed annually. Consequently, conventional methods of financing such as Official Development Assistance (ODA) are not enough. An integrated approach encompassing different financing options complemented by regional and international support is essential for the implementation of the SDGs in the horizon of 2030. The public sector needs to be more efficient in resource mobilization by tackling tax evasion and illicit capital flows. In addition, widening the tax base, subsidy reforms particularly in the energy sector, and enhancing trade can also contribute to domestic resource mobilization.

28. *Mr. Tamer Mustapha*, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations in New York, stressed on the importance of having a common Arab position on financing for development. The zero draft of the Addis Accord was reviewed by the participants at the meeting of the ESCWA Technical Committee on Liberalization of Foreign Trade, Economic Globalization and Financing for Development, held in Amman on 7 and 8 April 2015. Among a number of issues, participants called for reconsidering ODA separately from climate finance and humanitarian aid due to the special context of crisis witnessed in the region. Moreover, Mr. Mustapha reiterated the position of Arab negotiators in New York that the Addis Ababa conference is a track that deals with 'financing for development' and not 'financing for sustainable development'. This is particularly important as the region is going through crises and fighting against persistent challenges of poverty, undernourishment and child stunting as well as several other development challenges. The untapped potential of innovative financing for sustainable development should be unlocked in the Arab region.

29. *Mr. Sherif Arif*, Senior Environment and Water Consultant, presented the elements of a strategic investment framework for green economy in the Arab Region that is being prepared by ESCWA. The framework focuses specifically on the energy sector given its importance as a natural non-renewable asset and its impact on health and carbon emissions. Mr. Arif explained the tradeoff that governments face between sustaining economic growth and creating jobs on one hand and reducing green house gas emissions on the other. He noted that specialized multilateral and bilateral financing institutions can manage such tradeoff and provide incentives to financing green investments. However, Arab countries have not benefited much from these financing streams. The Green Climate Fund has established an important readiness programme to provide technical assistance to countries and the region needs to benefit from it.

30. *Mr. Wafik Grais*, Expert Economist and Financial Adviser, presented green sukuku as Sharia compliant mechanisms for financing sustainable development that are asset based and combine features of equity and bonds. The distinctive feature of green sukuku is that they can attract the interest of a broad set of investors encompassing socially responsible and Sharia focused investors. In addition sukuku are a flexible financial instrument as their structure can be calibrated to a variety of needs depending on the project at hand. Sukuku are by now a mature market that has been effective for resource mobilization internationally and in the Arab region. Private financing is available in the region and beyond; however it is likely to need credit enhancement due to high risks in green investment markets. With well designed financing structures and credit enhancement schemes as developed elsewhere, green sukuku could offer an important alternative market for financing sustainable development in the Arab region.

31. *Mr. Steven Stone*, Chief of the Economy and Trade Branch at UNEP, explained that global economic success over the past decades has come at the expense of a growing ecological footprint. As a result, the world has crossed a number of planetary boundaries. This reflects a misalignment between markets and sustainability policies. The rules of the game must be changed in favor of projects that support sustainable development. Mr. Stone explained that new ways are also needed in defining success, which cannot be measured based on economic terms alone. On the positive side, new institutions are being created and existing institutions reformed to deliver sustainability and Arab countries must tap on them. Mr. Stone presented UNEP's Finance Initiative, which aims to shape the sustainable finance agenda and create capacity to embed environmental and social concerns in the financial sector.

Summary of discussions

32. The ensuing discussions raised the following points:

(a) As indicated in the concluding recommendations issued by Civil Society Organizations meeting at the Arab Regional Consultation on the Post-2015 Agenda, organized by the Arab NGO Network for Development (Beirut, 30 April 2015), there is need for a global responsibility to affect change. The present content of the zero draft outcome document of the Addis Ababa conference raises concerns for the region. In particular, the negotiation process should consider 'common but differentiated responsibility' in designing the financing mechanisms for a new global partnership.

(b) Participants stressed the importance of reforms to the international financial architecture. Negotiations of the Addis Ababa Accord need to be more inclusive and participatory, and Arab countries should have strong representation so that the decisions taken are reflective of the concerns of the Arab region.

(c) Since fiscal space for financing sustainable development is limited in most Arab countries, it will be crucial for developed countries to renew their commitment to the global partnership. Historically, the developed countries have fallen short of their commitment to contribute 0.7 per cent of their Gross National Income (GNI) to developing countries as ODA, as required within the framework of the MDGs. Developed countries should consider increasing their contribution of ODA from 0.7 percent of GNI to 1.0 percent.

E. SESSION 4A: MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION: TRADE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE ARAB REGION

33. The fourth session was held in two parallel tracks, covering trade and technology respectively. Session 4A discussed trade for sustainable development in the Arab region, and was moderated by *Mr. Mohammed Ahmad Al Amer*, President, Central Informatics Organization, Kingdom of Bahrain.

34. *Ms. Hilda Al-Hinai*, Deputy Permanent Representative of Oman to the World Trade Organization (WTO), explained the challenges that have prevented trade from achieving its development potential in the Arab region. Among the challenges, there is a clear lack of integration between trade policies and other economic policies in the Arab countries. Institutions are ineffective at handling issues related to intellectual property rights, standards and environmental regulations. Moreover, the lack of coordination between national actors and inadequate human capacities have impeded the development of a strong and sound Arab position in WTO negotiations. Arab countries have not benefited adequately from aid for trade programmes and activities. *Ms. Al-Hinai* proposed a number of solutions, including support to SMEs and building the capacity of parliamentarians, academics, and the media in trade issues. She suggested the organization by ESCWA and LAS of an annual meeting to allow Arab delegations in Geneva to exchange views and develop a common understanding about trade negotiations.

35. *Mr. Mohammed Abdelssamad El-Hamraoui*, Chief of the Division of Relations with the Arab and Islamic World and the Countries of Africa and Asia, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Kingdom of Morocco, pointed out to the revival of the concept of regional integration as a way of facing economic challenges. The Arab experience in regional integration was mainly embodied in the establishment of the Greater Arab Free Trade Area and efforts to create an Arab customs union and a joint Arab market. A review of trade statistics over the past few years reveals that inter-Arab trade exchanges have remained weak due to a number of factors, notably weak and similar economic structures in most Arab countries. Negotiations between Arab countries on the detailed rules of origin and free trade in services are still on-going and are facing tough times, while negotiations on the Arab Customs Union have been postponed until further notice. A similar fate awaits the planned Arab common market negotiations. As a result, Arab countries contribute today a very modest share of the volume of global trade of goods and services.

36. In contrast, *Mr. Mohamed Mokhtar El-Hacene*, Director of the Economic Development and Integration Division at ESCWA, expressed optimism regarding the perspectives of an Arab Customs Union. Such a Union, once established, would constitute the natural second step after the Arab Free Trade Area towards the desired Arab economic union. *Mr. El-Hacene* highlighted the need for technical studies that assess the impacts of the planned Arab Customs Union on the economies of Arab states. In particular, studies are needed that analyze the specificities of each Arab economy and examine its trade ties to other countries and regional and international groupings. A number of reports are being prepared by ESCWA to study the challenges and opportunities associated with the establishment of the Arab Customs Union and determine the needed macroeconomic and sectoral policies.

Summary of discussions

37. The ensuing discussions raised the following points:

(a) Arab countries need to assess and explore the potential of mutually beneficial intra-Arab trade and tap into it.

(b) There is an interest in further understanding the obstacles to trade liberalization in the Arab region and the way forward for economic integration through the Arab Customs Union.

(c) Deep and comprehensive free trade agreements between the EU and four Arab countries, namely Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan and Egypt, provide a good example of the pressing capacity building needs in terms of economic analysis and assessments.

(d) The interlinkages between trade liberalization and investment attractiveness were highlighted, with the Moroccan experience in establishing free trade agreements with its European economic partners providing important lessons in this regard.

F. SESSION 4B: MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION: TECHNOLOGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE ARAB REGION

38. Session 4B discussed the role of technology as an important means of achieving sustainable development in the Arab region. It was moderated by *Mr. Mohammed Ali Al-Qaed*, Chief Executive Officer of the Kingdom of Bahrain's E-Government Authority.

39. *Mr. Haidar Fraihat*, Director of the Technology for Development Division at ESCWA, gave a presentation on mainstreaming technology in sustainable development in general and the SDGs in particular. Starting from a brief overview of the post-2015 process, Mr. Fraihat explained that the technology footprint in the new agenda differs significantly from previous development agendas, notably the MDGs. Indeed, the proposed SDGs include ten explicit technology/research-related targets under seven of the 17 goals. Examining these targets, three objectives can be deduced, namely: a) Promote the role of research, development and innovation, and the transfer of technology for improving productivity, diversification of economy and creation of new job opportunities; b) Use of technology as a mean for the implementation of the SDGs; and c) Improve the access to green technologies. Mr. Fraihat concluded with a set of recommendations and provided highlights of the role of ESCWA in the region in advancing technology.

40. *Mr. Odeh Al-Jayyousi*, Partner and Board Member, Sustainable Development Professionals Inc., spoke about the role of technology in development in the Arab region. He pinpointed the knowledge divide as a main contributor to inequalities between countries, noting that Arab countries have the potential to "leapfrog" and reach advanced levels. Science and innovation have a new role: to serve societal needs and national priorities, hence the need to open channels of dialogue between innovators, government and private sector. Mr. Al-Jayyousi highlighted the role of technology in the water-energy-food nexus, giving practical examples. Given the current gaps in the STI system in the Arab region, partnerships between research institutes and regional integration are paramount as well as reversing the brain drain.

41. *Mr. Khalil Hamdani*, Visiting Professor at Lahore School of Economics, addressed the topic of investments in technology. He noted that implementation of the SDGs will require significant investment, well beyond current levels, especially in the Arab region. This would not be possible unless new technologies are able to reach larger populations at lower cost, new business models are adopted to encourage private investments in social sectors, and partnerships are strengthened. The private sector has the funds but lacks opportunities; hence the need to create an enabling environment and a national innovation system that balances three important components: Policy, science and enterprise. Mr. Hamdani stressed on the different types of linkages that need to be fostered through investments in people and infrastructure, namely: foreign direct investment, linkages with technology partners, forward linkages with customers, participation in global supply chains and backward linkages with suppliers.

Summary of discussions

42. The ensuing discussions raised the following points:

(a) An Arab STI strategy is yet to be developed, and translated into joint projects in the Arab countries. Current hurdles include low human capacities, which are best addressed through intra-regional cooperation. Investments in R&D need to increase according to clear national R&D strategies. Information and communication technology (ICT) is yet to be harnessed to serve sustainable development through the right policies.

(b) In order to change from being consumers of technology to developers of technology, Arab countries need to redress their social values and embrace a path to modernity. In particular, the education system in the region simply exports successful students to outside the region in search of job opportunities to meet their potential, career development, dignity and self-esteem. There is a need to build and strengthen partnerships between universities and the private sector to create an enabling, demand driven, environment for innovation.

(c) The role of education cannot be overemphasized. Both the content and methods of learning need to be revisited to promote innovative thinking in students from a young age and throughout all educational levels. This is the only way to transform our societies into knowledge societies.

(d) More effort should be directed at empowering enterprises, particularly small and medium enterprises, towards the development of homegrown technologies in partnership with regional and international partners and beneficiaries.

G. SESSION 5: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE ARAB REGION

43. Session five was moderated by *H.E. Mr. Ibrahim Adam Ibrahim*, State Minister of Welfare and Social Security of Sudan, who stated that sustainable development cannot be achieved without adequate institutional frameworks at the national and regional levels.

44. *Mr. Bader Malallah*, Director General of the Arab Planning Institute, made an intervention on institutional capacity development in the Arab region. He noted that the role of governments remains pivotal in the institutional framework for development; however, governments cannot act alone and they need to partner with the private sector and civil society. Referring to lessons learned from the experience of Kuwait and other Arab countries, Mr. Malallah stressed on the need for governments to downsize (i.e. step down from its role as major employer), develop national strategic frameworks for development, and undertake the economic reforms needed to stimulate investments and create jobs in the private sector. Furthermore, Mr. Malallah called for reforms of the Arab regional institutional framework for more effectiveness and to match global frameworks.

45. *Ms. Shahira Wahbi*, Chief, Sustainable Development and International Cooperation, and *Mr. Tarek El-Nabulsi*, Counsellor and Director of Development and Social Policies Department at the League of Arab States, presented the regional institutional framework on sustainable development. Mr. El-Nabulsi explained the institutional framework at LAS, including the Arab Summit, the Economic and Social Council and the Ministerial Councils. He gave a brief overview of the development progress achieved in the region, following which he summarized LAS efforts in preparing for the post-2015 development agenda. Key milestones in the process included the Arab conference on the implementation of the MDGs in December 2013 and the Arab MDG report, the 2013 Arab Summit and a series of meetings in 2014 to identify regional priorities for post-2015. Close collaboration with the Arab Group in New York was critical to ensure that Arab priorities are reflected.

46. Ms. Wahbi focused her intervention on the efforts to integrate the three pillars of sustainable development in the work of LAS. She notably made reference to the efforts by the Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment (CAMRE) to update the Sustainable Development Initiative in the Arab Region, launched in 2002, and develop it into an Arab Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development. Ms. Wahbi proposed to integrate the environment into the Arab Economic and Social Council, which is well-placed to become the review body for sustainable development and the post-2015 agenda at the regional level.

47. The Tunisian experience with national institutional frameworks on sustainable development was presented by *H.E. Mr. Mounir Majdoub*, Former Secretary of State for Sustainable Development in Tunisia. He pointed that although economic growth in Tunisia kept a steady pace of around 5%, and despite

improvements in areas such as health, education, and access to drinking water, development was not equitable and led to social disparities. Tunisia was also a pioneer in the Arab region in establishing a national sustainable development committee. However, this did not prevent a skew in development away from the social pillar. He concluded that the new Tunisian constitution developed after the revolution is rights-based, and includes principles of democracy, participation and decentralization, and a sustainable development authority was established to ensure the rights of future generations.

Summary of discussions

48. The ensuing discussions raised the following points:

(a) The post-2015 development agenda necessitates an effective institutional framework that is fit to implement such an integrated agenda. A shift from sectoral planning to multi-sectoral planning is needed as well as an integrated approach to implementation.

(b) Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms need to be embedded within development planning systems that are participatory and pluralistic, while ensuring coordination with all stakeholders including civil society, private sector, and research institutions.

(c) A new sustainable development paradigm cannot be achieved without the prevalence of the principle of participatory democracy, which needs to be applied at all levels, including local, national and regional levels.

(d) Synergy between financial institutions and the policy-making process is important and can be enhanced through the involvement of regional development banks.

(e) Integration between the different directorates within each institution (ministry or other) need to be ensured.

(f) National sustainable development councils are important in bringing together the range of expertise which is needed for the formulation of legislations that promote sustainable development.

H. SESSION 6: MONITORING OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS IN THE ARAB REGION

49. Session six was moderated by *H.E. Ms. Ghada Waly*, Minister of Social Solidarity, Arab Republic of Egypt, and President of the Executive Bureau of the Council of Arab Ministers for Social Affairs, League of Arab States. She highlighted the importance of building statistical capacities to enable the monitoring of sustainable development progress and the development of evidence-based policies in the Arab countries.

50. *Mr. Robert Smith*, Principal at Midsummer Analytics, presented the results of the review he prepared for ESCWA on the Arab experience with monitoring sustainable development. Only 40% of the MDGs could be monitored with available statistics, mainly due to considerable data gaps and difficulty in accessing data. He also identified a reliance on assistance from international organizations to collect data, whereas the region should focus on developing its own capacity to ensure long-term sustainability of data collection. Mr. Smith suggested a few recommendations: (a) The region should agree on a small set of regional indicators that each country can realistically compile and maintain these indicators over time for comparability; (b) Sustainable development indicator reports should be published on a regular basis to ensure data transparency; (c) Governance for sustainable development needs to be strengthened through an assessment of strengths and weaknesses; (d) International assistance should be sought to support national capacity building.

51. *Mr. John Crowley*, Chief of Research Policy and Foresight at UNESCO, spoke about social indicators for the post-2015 development agenda, highlighting that monitoring is not a technical afterthought to the sustainable development process, but a core element of the process itself. The indicators represent a necessary and shared framework of accountability. However, the goals are much broader than what the indicators can measure and indicator data may not be available. Social processes today are data richer than in

the past and this can be exploited in a useful way, moving from statistics to ‘societistics’ that put people at the center of statistics.

52. *Mr. Gerard Cunningham*, Head of the Partnerships in the Division of Early Warning and Assessment at UNEP, highlighted the multiple benefits of regular data collection and reporting processes. Data collection requires large resources, however if publically available it can be used for many different purposes and will inform decision-making at many levels. Collecting data to feed composite indicators that could serve more than one target and more than one goal will allow countries to cope with the large number of indicators. Mr. Cunningham presented several important global initiatives that have improved data availability, notably the Global Environment Outlook, UNEP Live, and Eye on Earth.

53. *Mr. Juraj Riecan*, Director of the Statistics Division at ESCWA, encouraged the countries in the region to create regional indicators and play a stronger role in the development of global indicators. Developing indicators as part of an integrated framework would ensure a conceptual approach rather than aggregation of data. The 46th session of the UN Statistical Commission which took place from 3 to 6 March 2015 in New York highlighted opportunities of bringing statistics and policy together. Mr. Riecan added that statistics cannot be reduced to monitoring or ranking countries; rather, their role is to advise policy-making. International and regional organizations are available to support in this process and establish a link between the national, regional and global levels.

54. *Ms. Nora Alamer*, Head of Climate Change and Sustainable Development, Supreme Council for Environment, Kingdom of Bahrain, highlighted the adverse side-effects of global policies such as the UNFCCC that are not adapted to regional and national circumstances and development asymmetries. Ms. Alamer presented examples of social and economic impacts of addressing environmental problems and stressed the importance of ensuring that economies and societies in the region are not affected.

Summary of discussions

55. The ensuing discussions raised the following points:

(a) It is important to build national statistical capacity. Coordination between ministries and national statistical offices (NSOs) should be improved to establish a national statistical system that comprises all partners. However, safety and security pose a challenge to the Arab region to continuously collect data.

(b) The role of civil society is important for data collection and assessment. However, concern was voiced about the role that NGOs can play in reporting data, since the UN only accepts reports and data gathered by the national authorities. Participants recommended that NGOs adhere to UN statistical principles.

(c) Countries are accountable to their citizens for reporting and there is a shared global framework of accountability from each member state to all member states.

(d) Indicators to assess the post-2015 development agenda should serve multiple purposes. An alternative set of indicators could be developed if data is not available or suitable. To be useful, this alternative indicator framework must be accepted internationally. Indicators should then be fed into an accessible data portal, specifically allocated for sustainable development indicator reporting.

(e) Regional partnerships are helpful, since they enable comparisons between national statistics regionally. A recent example is the development of a roadmap for the Gulf Statistics Council.

Annex I. Agenda

DAY 1: Tuesday 5 May 2015	
8:30 – 10:00	Registration
10:00 – 11:00	Opening Ceremony <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>H.E. Ms. Faeqa bint Saeed Al Saleh, Minister of Social Development, Kingdom of Bahrain</i> - <i>Ms. Rima Khalaf, Under Secretary-General and Executive Secretary, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia</i> - <i>H.E. Dr. Mohammed Bin Ibrahim Al-Tuwaijri, Assistant Secretary-General of Economic Affairs, League of Arab States</i> - <i>Mr. Ibrahim Thiaw, Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme</i> - <i>Ms. Sima Bahous, Assistant Secretary-General, Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Bureau for Arab States, United Nations Development Programme</i>
11:00 – 12:20	Coffee break and networking
12.20 – 12.30	Presentation of the Forum Agenda
12:30 – 14:30	<u>Session 1: From MDGs to SDGs: Voices from the Arab region</u> <u>Moderator:</u> <i>H.E. Ms. Faeqa bint Saeed Al Saleh, Minister of Social Development, Kingdom of Bahrain</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Status of sustainable development in the Arab Region <i>Ms. Roula Majdalani, Director, Sustainable Development Policies Division, ESCWA</i> - Peace and stability in the Arab region as prerequisites for sustainable development – the cost of conflict <i>H.E. Mr. Marwan Muasher, Vice president for studies, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace</i> - The right to development and human dignity – a paradigm shift <i>Mr. Fateh Azzam, Director, Asfari Institute for Civil Society and Citizenship, American University of Beirut</i> - Main discussants - <i>H.E. Ms. Adalah Attira, Head of the Environmental Protection Authority of the State of Palestine</i> - General discussion
14:30 – 15:30	Lunch
15:30 – 17:30	<u>Session 2: Global processes leading to the post-2015 development agenda</u> <u>Moderator:</u> <i>H.E. Mr. Taher Al-Shakhshir, Minister of Environment, and Deputy Chairman of Higher Committee for Sustainable Development, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A new framework on disaster risk reduction 2015-2030 <i>Ms. Margareta Wahlström, United Nations Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General (SMSG) for Disaster Risk Reduction</i> - Sustainable Development Goals and the UN summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda <i>Ms. Marion Barthelemy, Chief, Intergovernmental Support and Interagency Branch, Division of Sustainable Development, United Nations</i> - Climate change negotiations and the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC <i>Mr. Ayman Shasly, International Policies Consultant, Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia</i> - Integration and universality: key to the post-2015 sustainable development agenda <i>Mr. Iyad Abumoghli, Director and Regional Representative, United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office for West Asia (UNEP/ROWA)</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Post-2015 Development Agenda: An agenda for the rich? <i>Mr. Roberto Bissio, Executive Director, Third World Institute</i> - General discussion 		
17:30 – 19:00	<i>Parallel side events: Mainstreaming sectoral issues into the SDGs</i>		
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>FAO/WFP/IFPRI and AOAD Side Event: Towards Achieving Food and Nutrition Security in the Arab World</td> <td>ESCWA/UNEP Side Event: The Arab Sustainable Development Report, Process and Way Forward</td> </tr> </table>	FAO/WFP/IFPRI and AOAD Side Event: Towards Achieving Food and Nutrition Security in the Arab World	ESCWA/UNEP Side Event: The Arab Sustainable Development Report, Process and Way Forward
FAO/WFP/IFPRI and AOAD Side Event: Towards Achieving Food and Nutrition Security in the Arab World	ESCWA/UNEP Side Event: The Arab Sustainable Development Report, Process and Way Forward		
19:00	Close of Day 1		
20:00	Dinner hosted by the Government of Bahrain		

DAY 2: Wednesday 6 May 2015			
9:00 – 10:30	<p><i>Session 3: Means of implementation: Financing for sustainable development in the Arab region</i></p> <hr/> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <i>H.E. Ms. Naglaa Al-Ahwani, Minister of International Cooperation, Arab Republic of Egypt</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outcome document of the Arab preparatory meeting on financing for development <i>Mr. Mohamed Mokhtar El Hacene, Director, Economic Development and Integration Division, ESCWA</i> - Arab positions in the negotiation process on Financing for Development <i>Mr. Tamer Mostafa, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Egypt to the UN- New York</i> - Main discussants - <i>Mr. Ayman Shasly, International Policies Consultant, Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia</i> 		
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break and Bahrain MDG report launch		
11:00 – 12:30	<p><i>Session 3 (Continued): Means of implementation: Financing for sustainable development in the Arab region</i></p> <hr/> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <i>H.E. Ms. Naglaa Al-Ahwani, Minister of International Cooperation, Arab Republic of Egypt</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Green financing: Readiness of the Arab countries <i>Mr. Sherif Arif, Senior Environment and Water Consultant</i> - The role of financial institutions in implementing the Post-2015 Development Agenda <i>Mr. Steven Stone, Chief, Economy and Trade Branch, UNEP</i> - Green sukuks <i>Mr. Wafik Grais, Expert Economist</i> - Main discussants - <i>Mr. Oussama Safa, Chief, Participation and Social Justice Section, Social Development Division, ESCWA</i> - General discussion 		
12:30 – 14:00	<i>Parallel side events: Mainstreaming sectoral issues into the SDGs</i>		
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>ESCWA-AGU-SIDA Side Event: Water for Sustainable Development</td> <td>UNEP Side Event: From Bahrain to Addis: Catalyzing Investment for a Greener and More Inclusive Economy</td> </tr> </table>	ESCWA-AGU-SIDA Side Event: Water for Sustainable Development	UNEP Side Event: From Bahrain to Addis: Catalyzing Investment for a Greener and More Inclusive Economy
ESCWA-AGU-SIDA Side Event: Water for Sustainable Development	UNEP Side Event: From Bahrain to Addis: Catalyzing Investment for a Greener and More Inclusive Economy		

14:00 – 15:00	Lunch	
15:00 – 17:00 (parallel sessions)	<p>Session 4A: Means of implementation: Trade for sustainable development in the Arab region</p> <p>Moderator: <i>Dr. Mohammed Ahmad Al Amer, President, Central Informatics Organization, Kingdom of Bahrain</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harnessing Trade for sustainability and closure of Doha development WTO negotiations Round, <i>Ms. Hilda Al-Hinai, Deputy Permanent Representative of Oman to the WTO</i> - Interregional Trade and Economic Integration <i>Mr. Mohammed Abdelssamad El-Hamraoui, Chief of the Division of Relations with the Arab and Islamic World and the Countries of Africa and Asia, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Kingdom of Morocco</i> - Arab Customs Union <i>Mr. Mohamed Mokhtar El Hacene, Director, Economic Development and Integration Division, ESCWA</i> - General discussion 	<p>Session 4B: Means of implementation: Technology for sustainable development in the Arab region</p> <p>Moderator: <i>Mr. Mohammed Ali Al-Qaed, Chief Executive Officer, The Kingdom of Bahrain E-Government Authority (EGA)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mainstream Technology in Sustainable Development and SDGs <i>Mr. Haidar Fraihat, Director, Technology for Development Division, ESCWA</i> - Technology in Development <i>Mr. Odeh Al-Jayyousi, Partner and board member, Sustainable Development Professionals Inc.</i> - Investments in Technology <i>Mr. Khalil Hamdani, Visiting Professor, Lahore School of Economics</i> - Main discussants - <i>Mr. Yousef Nusseir, Expert on Technology and Sustainable Development</i> - <i>Mr. Abdulilah Dewachi, Expert on Technology and Sustainable Development</i> - <i>Mr. Mustafa Almahdi, Associate Programme Officer, Arab Regional Office, International Telecommunication Union</i> - General discussion
	<p>Parallel side events: Mainstreaming sectoral issues into the SDGs</p>	
17:00 – 18:30	<p>ITU-ESCWA-LAS Side Event: Use of ICTs for Smart and Sustainable Development and Protection of the Environment</p>	<p>UNISDR Side Event: Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030: Towards Risk-Sensitive Sustainable Development in the Arab Region</p>
	<p>18:30 Close of Day 2</p>	

DAY 3: Thursday 7 May 2015

<p>9:00 – 11:30</p>	<p><u>Session 5: Institutional framework for sustainable development in the Arab region</u> Moderator: <i>H.E. Mr. Ibrahim Adam Ibrahim, State Minister of Welfare and Social Security, Sudan</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional Capacity Development <i>Mr. Bader Malallah, Director General of the Arab Planning Institute, the State of Kuwait</i> - Regional institutional framework on sustainable development: Efforts of the League of Arab States in preparing for the sustainable development agenda <i>Ms. Shahira Wahbi, Chief, Sustainable Development and International Cooperation, League of Arab States</i> <i>Mr. Tarek El-Nabulsi, Counsellor, Director of Development and Social Policies Department, Responsible of Coordination and Follow up Unit, Cabinet of Assistant Secretary General for Social Affairs, League of Arab States</i> - National institutional frameworks on sustainable development <i>H.E. Mr. Mounir Majdoub, Former Secretary of State for Sustainable Development, Tunisia</i> - Main discussants - <i>Ms. Barbara Adams, Global Policy Forum</i> - <i>Mr. Emadeldin Adly, General Coordinator, Arab network for Environment and Development (RAED)</i> - <i>Ms. Naima Gebri, Member of the Libyan National Dialogue Commission</i> - General discussion
<p>11:30 – 12:00</p>	<p>Coffee break</p>
<p>12:00 – 14:00</p>	<p><u>Session 6: Monitoring of sustainable development progress in the Arab region</u> Moderator: <i>H.E. Ms. Ghada Waly, Minister of Social Solidarity, Arab Republic of Egypt, and President of the Executive Bureau of the Council of Arab Ministers for Social Affairs, League of Arab States</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring of sustainable development in the Arab region <i>Mr. Robert Smith, Principal, Midsummer Analytics</i> - Social indicators for the Post-2015 Development Agenda <i>Mr. John Crowley, Chief of Research Policy and Foresight, UNESCO</i> - Enhancing data delivery for the SDGs through regular assessment and reporting processes <i>Mr. Gerard Cunningham, Head of Partnerships in the Division of Early Warning and Assessment (DEWA) of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)</i> - "Data Revolution" in the context of the Post-2015 Development Agenda <i>Mr. Juraj Riecan, Director, Statistics Division, ESCWA</i> - The social and economic adverse effects of climate change mitigation actions <i>Ms. Nora Alamer, Head of Climate Change and Sustainable Development, Supreme Council for Environment, Kingdom of Bahrain</i> - Main discussants - <i>National Offices of Statistics: the State of Kuwait, the State of Palestine, and the Kingdom of Bahrain</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o <i>Ms. Mona Al-Daas, Assistant Under-Secretary, Statistical Affairs, Central Statistical Bureau of Kuwait</i> o <i>Mr. Maher Sbieh, Responsible for the SDGs, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics</i> o <i>Mr. Nabil Ben Shams, Director General, Administration for Statistics, Central Informatics Organization, Kingdom of Bahrain</i> - General discussion
<p>14:00 – 15:00</p>	<p>Lunch</p>

15:00 – 16:00	<i>Parallel side events: Mainstreaming sectoral issues into the SDGs</i>	
	UN-Habitat Side Event: Towards More Inclusive, Integrated, Resilient and Sustainable Cities in the Arab Region	UNESCO Side Event: The Operationalization of Inclusiveness in the Post-2015 Development Agenda
16:00 – 18:00	<i>Closing Session: The Way forward</i>	
	<u>Moderator:</u> Ms. Roula Majdalani, Director, Sustainable Development Policies Division, ESCWA	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key messages from the Forum: The Bahrain Document, presented by the Government of Bahrain - Closing remarks by ESCWA, UNEP and LAS 	
18:00	Close of the meeting	

Annex II. Summary of side events

Side event 1: Towards Achieving Food and Nutrition Security in the Arab World

The side event on food and nutrition security in the Arab world was jointly organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP), the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD). The side-event discussed the level of food security in the region, opportunities and threats to achieving it.

Despite increases agricultural production in the Arab region in the past years, the gap between demand and supply in the region is widening due to increased population. The region is marked by unemployment and conflict, which prevents focus on farming, strongly affects markets, transportation and trade, and further exacerbates the fragility of the region. The region will continue to depend on food imports and due to price volatility the cost of food imports will remain high. However, there is great potential in some countries for increasing agricultural production and yields per unit of land and water, especially of fruit and vegetable. Greater regional cooperation and integration would allow these countries to export to countries in the region with lower agricultural production. This would allow countries in the Arab region to focus on their comparative advantages and otherwise rely on imports.

Participants mentioned that caution needs to be exercised when looking at regional statistics which can mask the reality, due to the large differences in the region. In order to create change, we need to face the reality to see how the individual countries are doing.

Increased food production cannot be equated with higher nutrition security. The Arab region is strongly marked by an increase in chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency at the same time as obesity. Studies show that relative to the national gross domestic product (GDP), child stunting is high in most countries of the region.

Policy reforms are needed at various levels. First of all, the different agricultural organisations should be working together and a roadmap for integrated efforts should be established. Organisations however do not substitute the role of the state, which is responsible for the agricultural production programme. The targeting of subsidies also needs careful revision.

Side event 2: The Arab Sustainable Development Report, Process and Way Forward

The side event was co-organized by ESCWA and UNEP to present the prototype edition of the Arab Sustainable Development Report (ASDR), including its preparation process, methodology, and key findings. In addition, the side event provided an opportunity to exchange lessons learned from the national sustainable development assessments in Arab countries, which were prepared as inputs to the ASDR.

During the discussion, participants suggested that the ASDR should highlight some of the positive developments in the region over the past years, including efforts to improve the institutional framework, diversify the economic structure, and increase share of renewable energy and intra-regional investments. The inclusion of success stories from the Arab countries was also recommended. Participants were keen to have a balanced report between the three pillars of sustainable development and suggested a wider analysis of the productive sectors in the region (notably industry and agriculture), as well as the role of the youth. Since the structure of the Global Sustainable Development Report and the SDG indicators are yet to be agreed upon by the member states, some participants suggested that this prototype edition of the ASDR be considered as an “exercise” and its structure revised in light of global outcomes.

Lessons learned from the national assessments were as follows. In Jordan, the report was an occasion to improve national dialogue on sustainable development and catalyze coordinated action between ministries. A key message is that the cost of addressing the impact of crisis (e.g. support to refugees) is much higher than

the cost of preventing crisis. In Lebanon, the absence of a national development plan with agreed goals was a challenge to the preparation of the assessment. Current efforts are being exerted by the Lebanese Council of Ministers to develop a national sustainable development strategy. In Tunisia, a key message is that the acceleration of growth needs to go hand in hand with ensuring inclusiveness and the participation of all stakeholders in the development process. Innovative ways are needed to address emerging challenges and overcome the entrenched resistance to change. In Morocco, a national development framework was built from the sectoral strategies through an integrated approach, and such effort cannot succeed without the political will to implement. In Sudan, the Vision 2030 was built on the MDGs, and the transition to SDGs can only be undertaken with the participation of all ministries and coordination with other concerned institutions. In Egypt, one of the observed pitfalls is that ministries are simply relabeling their plans to refer to sustainable development, while in reality they continue their business as usual. This needs to be avoided by ensuring a real transformation through the integration of the three pillars of sustainable development.

Side event 3: Water for Sustainable Development

The side event was co-organized by ESCWA, the Arabian Gulf University (AGU) and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), to discuss regional water priorities of Arab States to achieve sustainable development.

The Arab Water Strategy is a general guideline that serves as a basis for the development of further national and regional strategies, such as the Unified Water Sector Strategy for the GCC countries 2015 – 2035. The latter strategy addresses issues such as transboundary water as well as wastewater treatment. Its main objective is to achieve water security in support of sustainable development and to promote joint Arab water management, as well as providing a joint statistical database on water rights and sustainability. A working group should be established at the regional level to develop an implementation plan to pursue the goals of the strategy.

Access to water impacted the achievement of all the MDGs. Marginal improvements in access to water were observed in the region overall, despite population growth and other challenges. However, 55 million people (15% of the population) in the Arab region still do not have access to improved water sources. In terms of sanitation, open defecation is still being practiced and 66 million people have no access to adequate sanitation services. SDGs now include a dedicated goal for water, but water is also present throughout the different goals and targets. Water is also referenced in the preamble of the SDGs.

The side event provided examples of problems that countries in the Arab region face in pursuing sustainable development and suggested priorities for solutions:

(a) The GCC depends strongly on desalination, requiring stable energy sources and financial resources. Despite the high costs of desalination, which are reducing the financial income of countries as well as having environmental adverse effects, governments have the responsibility to provide sufficient quantities of water to meet municipal needs.

(b) Gaza has limited access to the shared transboundary water resources. The aquifer is over-abstracted by four times its sustainable yield. The occupation seriously obstructs the achievement of sustainable development since Palestine has no sovereignty over its natural resources, notably water.

(c) Sweden, a major donor on water issues takes a regional approach to water management and aims to respond to regional needs for sustained support. In particular, Sweden funds policy processes that lead to a fair, just and equitable distribution of water resources.

Side event 4: From Bahrain to Addis: Catalyzing Investment for a Greener and More Inclusive Economy

The side event entitled “From Bahrain to Addis: Catalysing Investment for a Greener and more Inclusive Economy” was organized by UNEP and engaged participants in an interactive panel discussion with high-

level speakers from UAE, Jordan, Palestine, UNEP, ESCWA and the Arab Forum for Environment and Development (AFED).

The discussions revolved around the role of economic policy, finance and investment in driving sustainability forward in light of the Addis Ababa Conference in July 2015. High level speakers shared their green economy experiences, which are based on national priorities, resources and national development plans. Examples included the strategic vision of the UAE of transitioning towards a green economy through innovation and policy implementation, which will ensure environmental protection alongside continued economic growth. The UAE focuses on green transport, fuel efficiency standards and the importance of sustainable waste management practices. Jordan focuses strongly on green vehicles and improved public transport to reduce reliance on private cars. The country also works on transforming solid waste to energy and recycling. In Palestine progress on sustainable development is hampered by the occupation however the involvement from civil society is strong and donor support drives efforts towards sustainability. AFED laid out the regional priorities identified in their annual report on Green Economy in the Arab Region and emphasised that transitioning to a green economy is not an option but a necessity to achieve sustainable development.

Furthermore, the discussions centred on the need to move towards a “sustainable financial system”. Issues were raised regarding the need to raise the awareness, and build the capacity of investors and financial regulators on sustainability challenges and related economic opportunities. The power of local initiatives should indeed be emphasized, since financial markets have so far not delivered on investments to create sustainable development. In order to further attract sustainable development finance, subsidies that have detrimental effects on resource use need to be reformed.

Side event 5: Use of ICTs for Smart and Sustainable Development and Protection of the Environment

The side event was organized by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in cooperation with ESCWA to present ITU’s Arab regional initiative on the use of telecommunications/ICTs for smart and sustainable development and protection of the environment. The side event aimed to inform participants about the key components of the initiative, challenges to be addressed and the proposed work plan to be delivered to meet expected results. The ITU other aim in organising this side event was to encourage governments, regional and international agencies to join partnership in this initiative. The initiative was presented by Arab countries to the Arab ITU office and focuses on five areas, namely electronic waste, water management, climate change, use of ICTs in emergency situations, and smart cities. Activities include the preparation of studies as well country support in the form of policy and regulatory frameworks and pilot projects.

Furthermore, the side event provided an opportunity to exchange ideas from practical experiences in the field. The high cost of transferring ICTs for smart and sustainable development was highlighted in the discussions as a main hurdle. It was noted that given the current political situation in the region, policy-makers may have shifted their priorities away from ICTs; however it should be stressed that ICTs are not a luxury but basic requirements for any country to achieve its national ambitions. There was stress on the need for regional cooperation in this field according to a regional framework that embodies individual initiatives such as the ITU’s, noting that it is hard for an Arab country alone to embark on the needed transformation.

Side event 6: Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030: Towards Risk-Sensitive Sustainable Development in the Arab Region

The side event organized by UNISDR presented the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 2015-2030, which was adopted at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held from 14 to 18 March 2015 in Sendai, Miyagi, Japan. The framework applies to small-scale and large-scale risks, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or man-made hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks.

Globally, the number of people affected and the environmental degradation due to disasters has increased. In addition many countries in the Arab region face a refugee crisis. This exacerbates poverty and puts additional stress on natural resources. In the Arab region, more and more countries are providing necessary data for assessments of disaster risk, which are the basis for Disaster Risk Management. More attention is paid to DRR through global awareness campaigns, however DRR education needs to be adapted to national and local circumstances.

The Sendai Framework aims to achieve a tangible decrease of disaster risks, including on lives, health, and social, cultural and economic assets. A strategy for the Arab region is necessary to apply the new framework and to promote policies and actions to reduce disaster risk. To ensure implementation, a national mechanism concerned with disaster risk management should be established, that would proceed to coordinate at international level on behalf of the country. Regionally, an information network is important to act as an early warning system.

The Sendai Framework foresees a periodic review of progress as part of the United Nations follow-up processes for conferences and summits aligned with ECOSOC, including the High Level Political Forum and the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review.

Side event 7: Towards More Inclusive, Integrated, Resilient and Sustainable Cities in the Arab Region

The side event on more inclusive, integrated, resilient and sustainable cities in the Arab region was organized by UN-Habitat in cooperation with the League of Arab States, the Arab Towns Organization, and the Arab Urban Development Institute.

The side event centred on the numerous pressures that cities face. To move towards a new urban agenda, urbanization needs to be integrated, inclusive and sustainable. The new urbanization model is universal and adaptable to different national circumstances, based on key urbanization challenges and opportunities shared by all countries. It must respect, protect and promote human rights. It must rely on equitable urban development and inclusive urban growth, which entails bringing equality and non-discrimination considerations, including gender equality, to the center of urban development. Implementation of the model must be integrated to address the inter linkages between the environmental, social and economic objectives of sustainable development, and the concerns of different levels of government. It must also enable the empowerment of civil society, thus expanding democratic participation and reinforcing collaboration. The agenda must encompass green cities and environmental sustainability, which involves establishing a critical connection between science, environment, economic growth, urban planning and governance. The key to achieve this move forward is innovation, learning and knowledge sharing, which entail the creation of supportive education, science, technology and innovation policies as well as development of capacities.

The last and most important element to move towards more inclusive, resilient and sustainable cities in the Arab region is a global data revolution to attain effective and results-based implementation and monitoring of the new urban agenda at the local, national and global levels. There are a number of enabling tools and reports which can facilitate this move such as the Cities Prosperity Index, the Arab Sustainable Development Report, the State of Arab Cities Report, and other national and regional reports.

Side event 8: The Operationalization of Inclusiveness in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

The UNESCO side event on the operationalization of “inclusiveness” aimed at the clarification of the concepts, methods and institutional dynamics required to build inclusiveness into the post-2015 development agenda. This is of utmost importance since each of the six areas put forward by the UN Secretary-General in his Synthesis Report either explicitly or implicitly refers to inclusion as an essential objective in pursuing sustainable development and an essential criterion in assessing actions and outcomes. UNESCO highlighted the areas in which it can contribute to national and regional policy development in the Arab region through

its intergovernmental Management of Social Transformations programme (MOST). UNESCO's technical input will build on current steps towards the establishment of the MOST Inclusive Policy Lab, an initiative under development to refine concepts, clarify methodologies, establish knowledge management platforms and provide practical capacity building to member states to integrate the social and environmental pillars of sustainable development.

The discussion focused on the need to interpret policy inclusiveness through a regional lens, with a view to supporting practical interventions that take into consideration the particularities of the Arab context. The ambiguities of the "inclusiveness" concept were explained and the analytical framework currently under development within the MOST programme was briefly outlined. Emphasis was put on the knowledge management processes and communities of practice to be established to ensure monitoring, the integration of multiple dimensions and the involvement of a highly diverse group of stakeholders.

The lack of participatory and inclusive processes in urban planning was highlighted through an analysis of space, ownership and inclusiveness of urban examples in selected Arab countries, with special focus on projects in Lebanon and Jordan.

Annex III. List of participants

ALGERIA	
<p>Rabah Loumachi Plenipotentiary Minister Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria in Bahrain Tel: +973 17740784/17740659 Fax: +973 17740652 Email: rabah.loum@gmail.com</p>	
BAHRAIN	
<p>Abdalla Abbas Hamad Advisor Office of the President of The Prime Minister Court The Court of H.R.H. the Prime Minister Bahrain Tel.: (+973) 17200000 Ext: 5305 Dir.: (+973) 17105305 Email: aabbas@pmc.gov.bh</p>	<p>Abdul Amir M. Abdul Hussein Ministry of Finance Bahrain Tel:+973 17575000 Fax: +973 17532853</p>
<p>Abdel Jaleel Mirza Abdulla Director, Water Production Electricity and Water Authority Bahrain Tel: +973 17 991001 Mobile: +973 36052333 Email: jalil.mirza@ewa.bh</p>	<p>Adnan Mohammed Fakhro Deputy Chief Executive for Distribution Electricity and Water Authority Bahrain Tel: +973 17996800 Fax: +973 17532790 Mobile: +973 36052220 Email: adnan.fakhro@gmail.com</p>
<p>Ahmed Rafik Alswafiri E-Government Authority Bahrain Tel: + 973 17 388388 Fax: + 973 17 388833 Email: info@ega.gov.bh</p>	<p>Aisha Abdullah Fakhro Public Relation Central Informatics Organization Bahrain Tel : +97317878209 Fax: +97317878266 Email: publicrelations@cio.gov.bh</p>
<p>Ali Saleh Al-Dirazi Ministry of Industry and Commerce Bahrain Tel: (+973) 17568000 / 17574777</p>	<p>Ali Yousef Al-khayyat Public Relation Central Informatics Organization Bahrain Tel : +97317878209 Fax: +97317878266 Email: publicrelations@cio.gov.bh</p>
<p>Amna Hamad Al Rumaihi Acting Director for International Relations and Media Supreme Council for Environment Bahrain Tel.+973 17386011 Fax.+973 17920208 Mobile:+973 36605033 Email: aalrumaihi@sce.gov.bh</p>	<p>Dalal Alqrytis Ministry of Foreign Affairs Bahrain</p>

<p>Dana Abdullah Economic Development Board Bahrain</p>	<p>Ebrahim Alaradi Chief of Maintenance Water Transmission Directorate Electricity and Water Authority Bahrain Tel: +97317995808 Fax: +97317783046 Email: ebrahim.alaradi@ewa.bh</p>
<p>H.E. Faeqa bint Saeed Al Saleh Minister of Social Development Ministry of Social Development Bahrain Tel: + 973 17103222 Fax: + 973 17104977 Email: Faeqa.alsaleh@social.gov.bh</p>	<p>Falah Sabah Al-Kbaisi Ministry of Works & Municipalities Affairs Bahrain</p>
<p>Farzana Abdullah Maraghi Ministry of Education Bahrain</p>	<p>Fatima Aljamia Ministry of Follow-up Affairs Bahrain</p>
<p>Faysal Abdel Gader Mohamed Adviser for International Affairs Royal Court Bahrain Tel: +973 17666666/17663006 Mobile: +973 38351382 Email: nvt_2005@hotmail.com; nimirfaysal@gmail.com</p>	<p>Fuad Sadeq Al-Baharna Ministry of Interior Bahrain</p>
<p>Hamad A. Al-Othman Public Relation Central Informatics Organization Bahrain Tel : +97317878209 Fax: +97317878266 E-mail: publicrelations@cio.gov.bh</p>	<p>Hanaa Abdullah Kanoo Economic Development Board Bahrain</p>
<p>Hanaa Mohammed Rajab Management Accounting and Invoicing Public Authority for Social Insurance Bahrain Mobile: +973 36666926 Email: hmrajab@sio.gov.bh</p>	<p>Hanan Almasyab Central Bank of Bahrain Bahrain</p>
<p>Hanan Kamal Undersecretary Ministry of Social Development Bahrain Tel: + 973 17101818 Fax: + 973 17104992 Email: hanan.kamal@social.gov.bh</p>	<p>Hesham Yousef Bukhammas General Organization for Youth and Sports Bahrain</p>
<p>Hessa Ahmed Alderazi Ministry of Health Bahrain</p>	<p>Huda Al-Sherooqi Central Informatics Organization Bahrain</p>

<p>Hussein Jaafar Makki National Oil and Gas Authority (NOGA) Bahrain Tel: + 973 17312681/17312544 Mob: + 973 39744114 Fax: + 973 17293007/17312558 Email: h.makki@noga.gov.bh</p>	<p>Hussein Salman Matar Ministry of Interior Bahrain</p>
<p>Ibrahim Helal Mohammed Ministry of the Shura and Representatives Councils Affairs Bahrain</p>	<p>A Jalil Mirza Abdulla Director, Water Production Electricity and Water Production Tel: +973 17991001 Fax: +973 17830146 Mobile: +973 36052333/39668864 Email: jalil.mirza@ewa.bh</p>
<p>Kefayah Habib Al-Anzor Ministry of Education Bahrain</p>	<p>Khaled Abdul Ghani Ministry of Housing Bahrain</p>
<p>Khaled Al-Heedan Ministry of Housing Bahrain</p>	<p>Khalid Ishaq Community Development Ministry of Social Development Bahrain Tel: +973 17101835 Email: Khalid.eshaq@social.gov.bh</p>
<p>Khaled Mohammed Althamazi Public Authority for Social Insurance Bahrain</p>	<p>Latifa Alaanizi Supreme Council for Women Bahrain</p>
<p>Leena Bint Abdullah Al-Khalifa Head of Design Ministry of Works & Municipalities Affairs Bahrain Tel: +973 17545467 Email: Leena@works.gov.bh</p>	<p>Louay Kamalaldin Office of HH the Deputy Prime Minister Bahrain</p>
<p>Maha Abdullah Sabt Senior Statistician Central Informatics Organization Bahrain Tel: +973 17878231 Email: maha.as@cio.gov.bh</p>	<p>Mariam Ali Almajid Manager of Pension Public Authority for Social Insurance Bahrain Mobile: +973 39477552 Email: maalmajed@sio.gov.bh</p>
<p>Mariam Al-Ansari Senior Environmental Specialist Supreme Council for Environment Bahrain Tel: +973 17386568 Email: malansari@sce.gov.bh</p>	<p>Masoud Al-Hermi The Office of His Royal Highness Prime Minister Bahrain Email: alhermi99@gmail.com</p>
<p>May Hasan Al-Asmi Senior Chief Engineer, Head of International Study Department Ministry of Labor Bahrain Tel: + 973 17720340 Email: mayyousif_62@yahoo.com</p>	<p>May Hussain Janahi Senior Environmental Specialist The Supreme Council for the Environment Bahrain Tel: + 973 17386990 Email: mjanahi@sce.gov.bh</p>

<p>Mazoon A. Al Majid Ministry of Finance Bahrain</p>	<p>Mohammed A. Alatawi Ministry of Health Bahrain</p>
<p>Mohammed Alaa Affi Ministry of Industry and Commerce Bahrain</p>	<p>H. E. Mohamed Mubarak Bin Daina Chief Executive The Supreme Council for the Environment Bahrain Office : +97317386000 Fax : +97317386006 Email: mbindaina@sce.gov.bh</p>
<p>Mohammed Shihadi Da'abis Chief, Project Management Construction Projects Directory Ministry of Works & Municipalities Affairs Bahrain Tel: +973 17545821 Fax: +973 17 531538 Mobile: +973 39423828 Email: mohamedd@works.gov.bh</p>	<p>Mohammed Y. Al Abdullah Ministry of Foreign Affairs Bahrain</p>
<p>Mona Mohammed Daibes Ministry of Finance Bahrain</p>	<p>Nabeela Ahmed Rajab Ministry of Labor Bahrain</p>
<p>Nabeel M. A. Benshams Director General of Statistic Central Informatics Organization Issa City Bahrain Tel: + 973 17878008/17878007 Mobile: + 973 39911144 Fax: + 973 17878119 Email: Nabeelsh@cio.gov.bh; bnshms@cio.gov.bh</p>	<p>Nada Ahmed Yaseen Advisor for Good Governance Ministry of Implementation Bahrain Tel: +973 17206664 Fax: +973 17211518 Email: nyaseen@pmc.gov.bh</p>
<p>Nivedita Dhadphale Advisor The Office of His Royal Highness Prime Minister Bahrain Email: nivs@pmc.gov.bh</p>	<p>Noora K. Al-Saadoon Central Informatics Organization Bahrain</p>
<p>Nouf Abdulrahman Jamsheer Office of the First Deputy Prime Minister Bahrain Email: nouf.jamsheer@fdpm.gov.bh</p>	<p>Nouf Ali A. Al-Wasmi Environmental Specialist The Supreme Council for the Environment Bahrain Tel: + 973 17 386582 Email: nalwasmi@sce.gov.bh</p>
<p>Nouf Isbaai General Organization for Youth and Sports Bahrain</p>	<p>Noura Alaamir Head of Sustainable Development & Climate Change The Supreme Council for the Environment Bahrain Tel: + 973 17386575 Email: nalamer@sce.gov.bh</p>

<p>Rana Khalifa Supreme Council for Women Bahrain</p>	<p>Rana Mohsin Salloom Director, Electricity and Water Conservation Electricity and Water Authority Bahrain Tel: +973 17991501 Fax: +973 17212559 Mobile: +973 36052980 Email: rana.saloom@ewa.bh</p>
<p>Sami Bani Ministry of Works & Municipalities Affairs Bahrain</p>	<p>Shaikh Fahed Bin Abdulrahman Al-Khalifa Office of the First Deputy Prime Minister Bahrain</p>
<p>Suzan Al-Ajjawi Acting Director of Policy Planning and Environmental Management Supreme Council for Environment Bahrain Tel: +973 17 386588 Email: salajjawi@sce.gov.bh</p>	<p>Waleed Baqer Coordination & follow-up Advisor Ministry of Social Development Tel.: +97317101810 Mobile: +97336922240 Email: Waleed.baqer@social.gov.bh</p>
<p>Zainab Jaafar AlHerz Environmental Specialist The Supreme Council for the Environment Bahrain Tel: + 973 17 386579 Email: zalherz@sce.gov.bh</p>	<p>Zahwa Alkuwari Member of Shura Council Bahrain Tel: +97317671174 Fax: +97317922930 Mobile: +97339672930 Email: zkuwari@gmail.com</p>
EGYPT	
<p>Achraf Ibrahim Deputy Assistant Minister for International Economic Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs Egypt Tel: +202 27735063 Mobile:+ 201141960245 Email: achraf.ibrahim@mfa.gov.eg; achrafibrah@hotmail.com</p>	<p>H.E. Ahmad Mohamed Abdelhamid Mahina Undersecretary of State for Authorities Follow up Ministry of Electricity Egypt Tel: +20222616523 Mobile: +201226646944 Email: ahmed.moee@gmail.com</p>
<p>H.E. Ghada Fathy Waly Minister of Social Solidarity Ministry of Social Solidarity President of the Executive Bureau of the Council of Arab Ministers of Social Affairs Tel.: + 20233370039 Email: Ghada.waly@moss.gov.eg</p>	<p>H.E. Naglaa Anwar Mostafa Elehwany Minister of International Cooperation Ministry of International Cooperation Egypt Tel:+ 202 23910008 Email: ehwanynaglaa@yahoo.com</p>
<p>Tamer Mostafa Mohamed Mostafa Counselor Permanent Mission of Egypt to the UN – New York Tel: + 12125030351 Email: tamer.mostafa.un@gmail.com</p>	

IRAQ	
<p>Abdul Ghafoor AbdulHussein Director of Planning Department Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs Iraq Tel: +964 7506880855 Email: molsaia2004@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Fatin Hassan Al-Janabi Ministry of Environment Iraq Email: fatin_m1977@yahoo.com</p>
<p>Hussein Jawad Kadhim Director of the Marshes and Wetlands Department Ministry of Environment Iraq Mobile: +9647706088362 Email: qwq13211@gmail.com</p>	<p>Kadhun Shamkhy Amer Minister Advisor Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs Iraq Tel: +964 7506880855 Email: molsaia2004@yahoo.com</p>
<p>H.E. Mohammed Shyaa Sabbar Al –Sudani Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs Iraq Tel: + 964 7714846420 Email: molsaia2004@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Noha M. Saleh Abdulhak Assistant Chief Biology Ministry of Environment Iraq Mobile: +964 7712310851 Email: nohashebib@yahoo.com</p>
<p>H.E. Qutaiba Ibrahim Turki Minister Ministry of Environment Iraq Tel.: +964 7704447917 Mobile: +964 7704447917 Email: environment92@yahoo.com nohashebib@yahoo.com</p>	<p>H.E. Salman Al-Jumaili, Minister of Planning Ministry of Planning Iraq Email: iraqmopdc@yahoo.com</p>
JORDAN	
<p>Amer Hiassat Director of Policy and Strategy Ministry of Social Development Jordan Phone: +962795219783 Email: amerhiassat1966@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Hadram A. Hajer Alfayez Senior researcher Sustainable Development Division Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation Tel.: +962-6-4644466 Ext. 585 Mobile: +962-777892271 Fax: +962-6-4649341 Email: hadram.a@mop.gov.jo</p>
<p>Mohammad Mahmoud Othman Alazzam Head of Relation & International Economic Ministry of Finance Jordan Tel.:+962 6 463 6321 Mobile:+962 799062769 Fax:+ 962 6 4622528 Email: Mohamad.a@mof.gov.jo</p>	<p>Mohamad Mosa M. Afana Director of Policies & Development Directorate Ministry of Environment Jordan Tel.: +96265523370 Mobile: +962799388480 Email: m_afaneh@moenv.gov.jo ; afaneh79@yahoo.com</p>

<p>Mutasim M.D. Zaid Al-Kilani Head of Sustainable Development Division Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation Jordan Tel.: +962-6-4644466 Ext. 519 Mobile: +962-7-96743883 Fax: +962-6-4649341 Email: mutasim.k@mop.gov.jo; mutasimk@yahoo.com</p>	<p>H.E. Taher Radi Shukri Shakhashir Minister Ministry of Environment Jordan Tel.: +96265522868 Mobile: +962795522502 Fax: +96265560288 Email: ministeroffice@moenv.gov.jo ; minister@moenv.gov.jo</p>
<u>KUWAIT</u>	
<p>Eiman Alhaddad Head of international organizations Ministry of Finance Kuwait Tel.:+965-22482381 E-mail: ehaddad@mof.gov.kw</p>	<p>Shorouq Ali Alkhalil Foreign relations senior researcher Ministry of Finance Kuwait Tel.:+965-22482658 Email: skhalil@mof.gov.kw</p>
<p>Mona Khalaf Al-Daas Assistant Undersecretary for Statistical Section Central Statistic Bureau Kuwait Tel: +965 99659595 Email: aldaas-m@hotmail.com</p>	<p>Moudhi Al Harbi Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor Kuwait</p>
<u>LEBANON</u>	
<p>Ibrahim Assaf Charge d' Affaires, a.i. Embassy of Lebanon Bahrain Tel: +973-17579001 Fax: +973-17232535 Email: ibrahimassaf@hotmail.com</p>	<p>Louay El Hajj Chehade Director of Revenues, Ministry of Finance Ministry of Finance Lebanon Email: louayc@finance.gov.lb</p>
<p>Lamia Mansour Policy Expert, Support to Reform-Environmental Governance (StREG) Programme, European Union Ministry of Environment Lebanon Tel.: +961 1 976 527 / +961 3 777 134 Email: l.mansour@moe.gov.lb</p>	
<u>LIBYA</u>	
<p>Mohamed Salem M. Hamouda Technical Advisor Environment General Authority Libya Tel.: +218214871590 Mobile: +218913759344 Fax: +218214871590 Email: mshamouda@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Naiema Gebril Member Libyan National Dialogue Commission Planning & Projects Libya Mobile: +218-925958512 Email: gebril.naima@hotmail.com</p>

MOROCCO	
<p>Hanane Touzani Chargée d'études auprès du Chef du Gouvernement Ministry of General Affairs and Governance Morocco Tel.: +212537687316 / +212662103562 Fax: +212537774287 Email: touzani@affaires-generales.gov.ma</p>	<p>Mohammed El Bouazaoui Head of Division Social engineering Ministry of Solidarity, Women, Family and Social Development Morocco Tel.: + 212 537276574 Email: mobouazaoui@gmail.com</p>
<p>Mohammed A. El Hamraoui Chief of the division of relations with the Arab and Islamic world and the countries of Africa and Asia Ministry of Economy and Finances Morocco Tel.: +212537677568 Email: a.elhamraoui@tresor.finances.gov.ma</p>	<p>Mohammed Maktit The Ministry Delegate in charge of the Environment Morocco Tel.: +212537570638 Mobile: +212673083039 Fax: +212537576642 Email: m.maktit@gmail.com</p>
OMAN	
<p>Aisha Mufti Al-Qurashi Surface Water Expert Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Water Resources Oman Tel: +96824697920 Mobile: +96899155877 Email: aisha10q@hotmail.com</p>	<p>Ali Amur A. Alkiyumi Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs Oman Tel: + 968 95161515 Fax: + 968 24602283 Email: picmaca@hotmail.com</p>
<p>Hilda Ali Rashid Al-Hinai Deputy Permanent Representative of Oman to the WTO, Director of the Office of Oman to the WTO Switzerland Tel.: +41 22 758 03 81 Mobile: +417979030 10 Fax: +41 22 758 13 59 Email: Oman_WTO@bluewin.ch ; hildaalhinai@gmail.com</p>	<p>Khalfan Al Jabri Director General of Planning & Studies Ministry of Social Development Oman Tel.: +96824601303 Email: khalfanj@mosd.gov.om</p>
<p>Khalid M. Al-Rushaidi International Relations Specialist Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs Oman Tel: +96824404616 Email: picmaca@hotmail.com</p>	<p>Said Majid Said Al Shikaili Director, Human Resources Development Department The Supreme Council for Planning Oman Tel: +96899438138/+96824604947 Mobile: +96899438138 Fax: +96824698907 Email: saidshuk@yahoo.com</p>
<p>Suad Al Fadhel Director, Technical Cooperation Department The Supreme Council for Planning Mobile: +96899326313 Fax: +96824736094/737028 /24604718 Email: suadfadhel61@hotmail.com</p>	

PALESTINE	
<p>H.E. Adalah K.A. Atira Chairman/Minister Environment Quality Authority Palestine Tel: +97022403495 Mobile: +970599671005 Fax: +97022403494 Email: a.attereh@environment.pna.ps; chairman@environment.pna.ps</p>	<p>Amir I S Dawoud Social Services Dept Manager Ministry of Planning and Development Palestine Tel: +9702973017 Email: adaoud@mop.gov.ps</p>
<p>Maher I. M. Sbieh Director of Education and Culture Statistics Department/SDGs Coordinator Tel.: +97222982700 Mobile: +972599765150 Fax: +97222982710 Email: diwan@pcbs.gov.ps; msbieh@pcbs.gov.ps</p>	<p>Rebhy A.S. El Sheikh Deputy Chairman Palestinian Water Authority Palestine Tel: + 972 82833609 Fax + 972 82826630 Email: ralsheikh@pwa-gpmu.org</p>
<p>H. E. Shaddad A.M. Alattili Minister- Head of water issue for permanent status talks - Negotiation Department Mobile: +970599272625 Email: sattili@hotmail.com</p>	<p>Zaghloul M.H. Samhan Director General of Policies and Planning Environment Quality Authority Tel: +97022403495 Email: z.samhan@environment.pna.ps</p>
QATAR	
<p>Ahmed Abdul Karim Ministry of Environment Qatar</p>	<p>Ghanim M. Al-Kuwari Director of Social Department Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs Qatar</p>
<p>Khalid Baker Director of International Technical Cooperation Ministry of Foreign Affairs Qatar Tel: +974 40112441 Mobile: +974 66 888208 Fax: +974 44431295 Email: kbaker@mofa.gov.qa; khalid-kf123@hotmail.com</p>	<p>H.E. Sh. Mishal Jabor M. Al-Thani Manager, Energy Policy & International Relations Qatar Petroleum, Energy Policy & International Relations Department Qatar Tel.:+97440132871 / 8 Email: m_althani@qp.com.qa</p>
<p>Saad Abdulla Alhattmi Ministry of Environment Qatar</p>	
SAUDI ARABIA	
<p>H.E. Abdulrahman Al-Sheikh Deputy Minister of Municipal & Rural Affairs Ministry of Municipal & Rural Affairs Saudi Arabia</p>	<p>Abdullah A. H. Al Marwani Assistant Deputy Minister for Planning Ministry of Economy and Planning Saudi Arabia Tel: + 966114049497 Email: amarwani@mep.gov.sa</p>

<p>Ayman M Shasly International Policies Senior Consultant Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Tel.:+96613873-3255 Mobile:+966555737633 Email: ayman.shasly@mopm.gov.sa</p>	<p>H.E. Bandar Abdulaziz Al Waily Deputy Minister for Planning Affairs Ministry of Economy and Planning Saudi Arabia Tel: + 966114049313 Email: wayly@yahoo.com</p>
<p>H. E. Fahad Ahmed Mohamed Al-Mansouri Minister Plenipotentiary Ministry of Foreign Affairs Tel: + 966543677408 Fax: + 966114122080 Email: f_al_mansouri@hotmail.com</p>	<p>Jamal Bamaileh Director of regional and International Organizations Presidency of Meteorology and Environment Saudi Arabia Tel: +966506480456 Email: bamaileh@yahoo.com</p>
<p>H.E. Majid Bin Abdulla Al Qusabi Minister of Social Affairs Saudi Arabia</p>	<p>Saleh F. Z. Al Shehri Planning Specialist Ministry of Economy and Planning Tel: + 966114011444 Ext. 2275 Email: sshehri@mep.gov.sa</p>
<p>Waleed Jomah Presidency of Meteorology and Environment. (PME) Saudi Arabia Tel: +966506480456 Email: bamaileh@yahoo.com</p>	
<p>SOMALIA</p>	
<p>H.E. Buri Mohamed Hamza Minister of State for Environment Ministry of State for Environment Federal Republic of Somalia Tel: +252699 900889 (Mogadishu) +25261 5936903 (Mogadishu) +254 716982008 (Nairobi) Email: bhamza@hotmail.com ; buri.hamza@gmail.com</p>	
<p>SUDAN</p>	
<p>El Mutasim Abdalla Ahmed El Faki Director General, Department for International Organizations and Institutions Sudan Central Bank Sudan Email: elmutasim.elfaki@cbos.gov.sd</p>	<p>Gamal Elnile Abdalla Mansour Director General Planning and polices administration Ministry of Welfare and Social Security Tel: +249121136842 Email: Jamalnile1968@gmail.com</p>
<p>Haider Elsafi Mohamed Ali Secretary General Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources Sudan Tel: + 249 183 784279 Email: hcenr2005@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Lamia Abdelgafar Khalifa Ahmed Secretary-General National Population Council Sudan</p>

<p>Magda Ahmed Elmahdi Ahmed Director International Organizations Department Ministry of Trade Sudan Email: magda.mahdi@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Mohammed Mahgoub Fadlalmawla Abdalraheem First Inspector- General Directorate of Planning, Studies and Policies Ministry of Finance and National Economy Sudan Tel: +249-183/778275 /+249-183/777003 Email: mmahgoubfa@gmail.com</p>
<p>Mukhtar Bilal Abdelsalam Elabass Director Economic and Technical Department Ministry of Foreign Affairs Sudan Tel: +249999398823 Email: mukh55@yahoo.fr</p>	<p>Salaheldin Ibrahim Elgabo National Project Coordinator Managing Director Policies, Ministry of Water Resources & Electricity Sudan Mobile: +249123484360/+249912228228 Fax:+24983771651 Email: Salahelgabo@yahoo.com</p>
<p>SYRIA</p>	
<p>Mhd. Jamal Aloula Charge D' Affaires Embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic in Bahrain Tel: +97317722484 Fax: +97317740380 Mobile: +973 32333203 Email: mehmedjamalaloula@hotmail.com</p>	
<p>TUNISIA</p>	
<p>H. E. Belgacem ben Mohamed Sabri Ministry of Social Affairs Tunisia Tel.: +216 98781111 Email: belqassem.sabri@gmail.com</p>	<p>Chokri Mezghani Deputy Director Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development Tunisia Tel: +216 70728644/+21622749362 Email: chokri.mezghani@yahoo.fr ; chokri.mezghani@mineat.gov.tn</p>
<p>Kalthoum Hamzaoui General Director for Multilateral Cooperation Ministère du Développement, de l'Investissement et de la Coopération Internationale Tunisia Tel: +21671892653 / +21620560060 Email: k.hamzaoui@mdci.gov.tn</p>	
<p>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</p>	
<p>Abdul Rahim Al Hammadi Undersecretary Ministry of Environment & Water UAE Tel: 971 42958333 (Dubai)</p>	<p>Ameirah Al-Dahmani Directorate of Energy and Climate Change Ministry of Foreign Affairs UAE Tel: +971 2 493 1641 Email: a.aldahmani@mofa.gov.ae</p>

<p>Fatima Al-Habshi Chemical Engineer Ministry of Environment & Water UAE Tel: +971 561327807 Email: fsalhabshi@moew.gov.ae</p>	<p>Fatima Mohamed Khalifa AlFoora Al Shamsi Assistant Undersecretary for Electricity, Clean Energy and Desalination Water Ministry of Energy UAE Tel.:+971(0)4 2929555 Email: Fatima.AlFoora@moenr.gov.ae</p>
<p>Ghanem A. S. AlMeqbaali Director of the office of Undersecretary Ministry of Energy UAE Tel. : + 9712 6260220 Email: Ghanem.AlMeqbaali@moenr.gov.ae</p>	<p>Laila Al-Reeh Director of the Department of electricity and desalinated water Ministry of Energy UAE Tel.: + 9714 2929636 Email: Layla.alreeh@moenr.gov.ae</p>
<p>Naoko Kubo Directorate of Energy and Climate Change Ministry of Foreign Affairs UAE Tel: +971 (0)2 493 1509 Email: n.kubo@mofa.gov.ae</p>	<p>Radhiya Al-Hashimi Advisor, Infrastructure & Environment Strategy and Policy Department UAE Dir: +9714-3189392 Tel: +9714 330 4433 Fax: +9714-3304044 Email: Radheya.AlHashmi@pmo.gov.ae</p>
<p>H.E. Rashid Ahmed Bin Fahad Minister of Environment and Water Ministry of Environment & Water UAE Tel: +971 42958333 Email: adarchieve@moew.gov.ae</p>	<p>Yahya Ali Alzeraihi Public Relation Coordinator - Minister Office Ministry of Environment & Water UAE Tel +971 4 2148444 Email: yaessa@moew.gov.ae</p>
<u>NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS</u>	
<p><u>The Arab Center for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands (ACSAD)</u> Wael Turkey Seif Director - Water Resources Department Syria Tel.: +963-11-2266250/251 ext. 617 Fax: +963-11-2264707 Mobile: +963 (0) 933 187839 Email: wael.seif@gmail.com</p>	<p><u>Arab Countries Water Utilities Association (ACWUA)</u> H.E. Khaldoun Hussein Khashman Secretary General Jordan Mobile: +962-79-5820-434 Office: +962-6-5161-700 Fax: +962-6-516-1800 Email: khaldon_khashman@acwua.org</p>
<p><u>Arab Forum for Environment and Development (AFED)</u> Najib Saab Secretary General Lebanon Tel: +961 1 334100 Mobile: +961 3 622702 Fax: +961 1 321900 Email: nsaab@afedonline.org</p>	<p><u>Arab Network for Environment and Development (RAED)</u> Emadeldin Adly General Coordinator Egypt Tel.: +202 22765520 Mobile: +201068823458 Fax: +202 2276 5427 Email: eadly@hotmail.com info@raednetwork.com</p>

<p><u>Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD)</u> Tariq bin Moosa Al-Zadjali Director General Email: info@aoad.org</p>	<p>Elhag Attia Elhabib Elmansour Director of Department of Studies & Consultancies Tel.: +249187056804 Email: alhajattia1960@gmail.com</p>
<p><u>Arab Planning Institute</u> Bader Malallah Director General Kuwait Email: DG@api.org.kw</p>	
<p><u>Arabian Gulf University</u> Abdulrazzak Banari Bahrain Tel: + 973 17239999 Fax: + 973 17272555</p>	<p>Asma Ali Abahussain Coordinator of Environmental Sciences and Natural Resources Program Associate Prof. of Geology/Geochemistry Bahrain Tel: +97317239840 Mobile: +97339692291 Fax: +97317239552 Email: asma@agu.edu.bh ; Dr.asma.abahussain@gmail.com</p>
<p>Waleed K. E. J. Zubari Professor of Water Resources Management, Coordinator of Water Resources Management Program Bahrain Tel: +97317239880 Mobile: +97339433811 Email: waleed@agu.edu.bh</p>	<p>Ahmed Ali Salih Professor Bahrain Email: ahmedalis@agu.edu.bh</p>
<p><u>Arab Towns Organization</u> Abdulrahman A A Alduaij Director of Technical Office Kuwait Tel.: +965 24849705 Email: alduaij@ato.net</p>	<p>Faisal S A Alwehaib Director of Administration & Relation Tel: +965 24849705 Email: magazine@ato.net</p>
<p>Mona M Bourisli Secretary-General, Advisor Tel.: +965 24849705 Fax: +965 24849319 Email: m.boresly@gmail.com; mona@ato.net</p>	<p>Ghassan Samman Sector Head - Media & International Relation Kuwait Mobile: + 966555737633 Email: magazine@ato.net</p>
<p><u>Bahrain Women's Association for Human Development</u> Wajeaha S. M. Albaharna President Bahrain Tel:+973 17246471 /+973 36770777 Fax:+973 17246472 Email: wajeaha99@hotmail.com</p>	<p><u>Carnegie Endowment for International Peace</u> H.E. Marwan Jamil Muasher Vice President for Studies Email: mmuasher@ceip.org; TTupper@ceip.org</p>

<p><u>The Center for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe - CEDARE</u> Khaled Mahmoud Abu Zeid Regional Water Manager Egypt Tel.: +20224513921 Mobile: +201001551275 Email: kabuzeid@cedare.int</p>	<p><u>Embassy of Sweden in Jordan</u> Lars Anders Jägerskog Counsellor Jordan Tel.:+962 6 590 13 10 Mobile: +962 7 95055014 Fax:+962 6 5930179 Email: anders.jagerskog@gov.se</p>
<p><u>Environment Society of Oman</u> Mehdi Ahmed Jaaffar Matwani Advisor on Sustainable Development Oman Tel.:+968 247909450 Mobile:+968 994 33 038 Fax:+968 24790986 Email: mehdi.jaaffar@gmail.com</p>	<p><u>Gulf Cooperation Council-Secretariat General (GCC)</u> Jamal Moheemmed Al-khamees Head of Planning & Economic Knowledge Saudi Arabia Tel: +966114827777 ext.1635 Email: alkhamees@gccsg.org</p>
<p><u>Global Policy Forum</u> Barbara Olive Maria Adams Chair of Board USA Tel.: +1-845 2557812 Email: barbaraadams@globalpolicy.org</p>	<p><u>Kathryan Janvier Tobin</u> Policy Coordinator Regions Refocus USA Office +1 646 847-9488 Email: katie@regionsrefocus.org</p>
<p><u>Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting</u> H.E. Abdul-Aziz Bin Hamad Al-Ageel Secretary General Qatar Tel.: +974444858805 Mobile: +97455050615 Fax: +974444831723 Email: sg@goic.org.qa</p>	<p><u>Ibrahim Abdel Al Foundation for Sustainable Development</u> Iman Abd El-Aal Treasurer Lebanon Tel.: +961 1 655898 Mobile: +961 3 352782 Fax:+961 1 644800 Email: abdelal@cyberia.net.lb</p>
<p><u>Instituto del Tercer Mundo - ITeM / Social Watch</u> Roberto Remo Bissio Staricco Executive director Uruguay Tel.: +598-2403 1424 Mobile: +598-99 26 01 05 and +33 6 1279 4750 Email: rbissio@item.org.uy</p>	<p><u>International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas – ICARDA</u> Azaiez Ouled Belgacem Regional Coordinator /Arabian Peninsula Program UAE Tel: +971-4-2389513 Mobile +971-56-4647898 Fax: +971-4-2389514 Email: a.belgacem@cgiar.org</p>
<p><u>League of Arab States</u> Mohamed Al Twaijiry Assistant Secretary-General League of Arab States</p>	<p><u>Djameldinne Djaballah</u> Director of Environment, Housing and Sustainable Development Email: envsusdev.dept@las.int; Djamel.djaballah@las.int</p>
<p><u>Shahira Wahbi</u> Chief, Sustainable Development & International Cooperation Tel.: + 201006688105 Email: shuhryar@yahoo.com</p>	<p><u>Tarek El Nabulsi</u> Head of Coordination and Follow Up Unit Email: tnnabulsi@gmail.com; socialdev.dept@las.int; tarek.nabulsi@las.int</p>

<p><u>National Institution for Human Rights (NIHR)</u> Fadhel Habib Abdulrasool Mohamed Advisor - Training programs, Manager Quality Development & Consulting, House for Exhibitions & Consultancy Bahrain Tel: + 97339400811 Fax: +973 17111600 Email: fha@nihr.org.bh ; fadhelhabeebbh@hotmail.com</p>	<p><u>Observatoire sur la Responsabilité Sociétale des Entreprises</u> Yasmina Seghirate Project Manager in charge CSR MENA and Africa Algeria Tel: +33 1 43 46 94 60 Mobile: +33 6 03 56 15 45 Fax: +33 1 43 46 86 99 Email: Seghirate@orse.org</p>
<p><u>Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)</u> Gholamhossein Darzi Director, Department of Economic Affairs Saudi Arabia Tel: +966 2 651 5222 Ext. 1604 Mobile: +966 2 651 2288 Email: darzi@oic-oci.org</p>	<p><u>Saint Joseph University Beirut</u> Fadia Kiwan Professor of Political Sciences Honorary President of the Institute of Political Studies, Saint Joseph University, Beirut Lebanon Mobile: (+961) 3 232988 Office: (+961) 1 447329 Fax: (961) 1 585695 Email: fadia.kiwan@usj.edu.lb</p>
<p><u>The Saudi Fund for Development</u> Faisal Mohammed Al-Qahtani Civil Engineer Mobile: + 1 347 647 0860 Email: kahtani@sfd.gov.sa; kahtanif@yahoo.com</p>	<p><u>Turki Ghanim Rashid Bin Ghanim</u> Development Researcher Saudi Arabia Tel: +966555199902 Email: turkey04@hotmail.com</p>
<p><u>Sahara and Sahel Observatory</u> Sadok Elamri Former - Secretary of State for the Environment Strategic foresight and funding requests advisor Tunisia Tel: (+216) 71 206 633 Mobile: (+216) 96 463 795 Fax: (+216) 71 206 636 Email: Sadok.elamri@oss.org.tn ; Elamri.sadok@gmail.com</p>	<p><u>TURATH: Architecture and Urban Design Consultants</u> Rami Farouk M. Daher President Jordan Tel.: +962-6-4655790 (ext. 21) Email: r.daher@turath.jo</p>
<p><u>Tewhiti Sustainable Growth</u> Jo Rowbotham CEO Tel: +973 38385825 Email: jo@tewhiti.net</p>	
<p><u>Tunisian Organization for the Defence of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities</u> Lamia Mzati Social Worker Tunisia Tel.: +21695357005 Mobile: +21695357005 Fax: +21671514115 Email: lamiamzati@yahoo.fr</p>	<p><u>Yousri Mzati</u> Principal Tunisia Tel.: +21695357005 Mobile: +21695357005 Fax: +21671514115 Email: yousriri@yahoofr</p>

<p>University of Bahrain Baqer Salman Al Najjar Professor of Sociology University of Bahrain Bahrain Email: Albadre15@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Jehan Eissa Al-Omran University of Bahrain Bahrain</p>
<p>Najat M. I. A. Eshaqi Assistant Professor Department of Engineering Programs College of Applied Studies University of Bahrain, College of Engineering Bahrain Tel: +97317876044/17876427/17683179 Mobile: +97339601701 Fax: +97317683179 Email: nashaqi@uob.edu.bh ; najat_mohd@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Shaikha Ahmed Al-Jnaidi University of Bahrain Bahrain</p>
<p>West Asia-North Africa Institute Dr. Erica Harper Executive Director Majlis El Hassan, Royal Palace Jordan Tel: +962 (0) 798 207 045 Email: harper.eric@me.com</p>	
CONSULTANTS AND EXPERTS:	
<p>Ali Ismael Mohammed Alsamawi Consultant Tel: +961978564 Email: alia@physics.usyd.edu.au</p>	<p>Abdulilah M. Al-Dewachi Consultant Tel: +961-1897549 Mobile: +961-3295735 Email: adewachi@ieee.org</p>
<p>Ahaj Hamed M. Kheir Hag Hamed ESCWA Consultant Sudan Email: sahdcg@gmail.com</p>	<p>Fadi Hussein Hamdan Managing Director, DRMC Lebanon Mobile: 961-3-360943 Tel: 961-1-352283 Email: fhamdan@drmcentre.com</p>
<p>Fateh Azzam Former Senior Policy Officer, UNHCR ESCWA Consultant Tel.: +9611368073 Mobile: +96171181519 Email: fa75@aub.edu.lb fatehazzam@gmail.com</p>	<p>Khalil Ahmed Hamdani Independent Expert South Voice Switzerland Tel: +41-22-346-7601 Mobile: +41-79-688-1723 Email: khalilhamdani@gmail.com</p>
<p>Mohammed Mustafa M. Khasawneh ESCWA Consultant Jordan Tel.: +962-6-5237596 Mobile: +962-777-334180 Email: mohdkhas@gmail.com</p>	<p>Meriem Houzir Consultant Morocco Tel: +212 6 22 11 70 38 Email: mhouzir@orange.fr</p>

<p>Mounir Majdoub Private consultant International consultant in environment and sustainability Tunis Tel.:+21698207862 Email: mounir.majdoub@gmail.com</p>	<p>Odeh Rashed Al-Jayyousi ESCWA Consultant Jordan Tel.:+9626-5411884 Mobile: +962-777888355 Email: odjayousi@gmail.com</p>
<p>Robert Bruce Smith Principal Midsummer Analytics Tel.: +1-613-716-5230 Mobile: +1-613-716-5230 Fax: +1-613-236-8214 Email: rob@midsummer.ca</p>	<p>Sherif Kamel Arif Senior Environment and Water Consultant ESCWA Consultant USA Tel: +13018979214 Mobile: +13018730122 Email: sherifarif59@yahoo.com</p>
<p>Wafik Grais Former Senior Advisor Egypt Tel: +33627420372 Mobile: +201001111655 Email: wgrais@graisadvisors.com</p>	<p>Yousef Abdalla Nusseir Consultant Jordan Tel.: +962 6 5155966 Mobile: +962 77 7532931 Email: yousef.nusseir@gmail.com</p>
UN AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:	
<p>United Nations Secretariat, New York Ms. Marion Barthélémy Chief, Intergovernmental Support and Interagency Branch Division of Sustainable Development Email: Barthelemy1@un.org</p>	
<p>United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Azza Abdelmoneim Mohamed Morssy Chief, Arab Programme Tel.: +43 1 26026 3841 Mobile:+43 699 14597005 Fax: +43 1 26026 6848 Email: yaessa@moew.gov.ae</p>	<p>Cristiano Pasini Representative to Jordan, Lebanon and Syria Tel: +961-1423644 Email: c.pasini@unido.org</p>
<p>Hashim Hussein Head -UNIDO ITPO Bahrain UNIDO Email: H.Hussein@unido.org</p>	<p>Ghadeer Al Sayed Assistant Business Counsellor Arab Regional Center for Entrepreneurship & Investment Training Email: ghadeer@arceit.org</p>
<p>The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction Margareta Wahlström Special Representative to the UN Secretary-General for disaster risk reduction Tel: +2-02-24535638 - ext. 111, Fax: +2-02-24535718 Email: nagig@un.org</p>	<p>Amjad Abbashar Head of Regional Office Tel: +202 2453 5638 Mobile: +201000410487 Fax: +202 2453 5718 Email: abbashar@un.org</p>

<p>Luna Abu Swaireh Regional Programme Officer Tel: +202 2453 5638 Mobile: +201000410496 Fax: +202 2453 5718 Email: Abu-swaireh@un.org</p>	
<p>Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Mohamed Aw-Dahir Food Systems Economist Tel.: Tel: +2 02 33316000 Ext: 2805 Email: Mohamed.awdahir@fao.org</p>	<p>Isin Tellioglu Junior Professional Economist Tel.: +2 02 33316000 Ext: 2822 Email: isin.tellioglu@fao.org</p>
<p>United Nations World Food Programme Carlo Scaramella Deputy Regional Director/Acting Regional Director Tel: + 2025281730 Email: carlo.scaramella@wfp.org</p>	<p>Tarneem Fahmi Programme Officer Tel.: +2025281730 ext 2420 Mobile: + 201090052995 Email: Tarneem.fahmi@wfp.org</p>
<p>Karl Oscar Ekdahl Regional Programme Office – Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Tel: 00202 2528 1730 2124 Email: Oscar.ekdahl@wfp.org</p>	
<p>United Nations Program for AIDS (UNAIDS) Yamna Chakkar Director for UNAIDS Regional Support Team for the Middle East & North Africa Tel.:+202 22765222 Mobile:+20109326 0898 Fax:+202 2276 5427 Email: chakkary@unaids.org</p>	<p>Eltayeb Mustafa Mansour Elamin Regional Adviser Tel: +202 22765520 Mobile: +201068823458 Fax: +202 2276 5427 Email: elamine@unaids.org</p>
<p>United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) Katja Schäfer Human Settlements Officer Tel: + 20 2 3761 8812/ 13 Mobile: +20 1026538859 Fax: +20 2 3761 8812/ 13 Email: katja.schaefer@unhabitat.org</p>	<p>Tarek El Sheikh Regional Representative - Gulf States Tel.: +965 25388357 Mobile: +96569301717 Fax: +965 25399358 Email: tarek.el-sheik@unhabitat.org ; tarek.el-sheik@unhabitat-kuwait.org</p>
<p>UNESCO – France John Crowley Chief, Research Policy & Foresight Tel.: +33-145683828 Mobile: +33-664293993 Fax: +33-145685552 Email: J.Crowley@unesco.org</p>	<p>UNESCO – Beirut Seiko Sugita Programme Specialist for Social & Human Sciences Tel: 9611850013 (ext130) Email: s.sugita@unesco.org</p>

<p><u>UNESCO – Doha</u> Anna Paolini UNESCO Representative in the Arab States of the Gulf and Yemen, Director UNESCO, Doha Office UNESCO Doha Qatar Tel.: +974 4411 3290 ext. 224 Email: k.alyarubi@unesco.org</p>	<p><u>UN Women – Regional Office for Arab States in Cairo</u> Mohammed Naciri Regional Director Tel: +2 02 25165947 Mobile: +2 01011200003 Fax: +2 02 27508791 Email: Mohammad.naciri@unwomen.org</p>
<p><u>International Telecommunication Union</u> Mustafa Al Mahdi Associate Programme Officer Arab Regional Office Tel :+20 2 353 71777 Mobile :+201141177573 Fax :+20 2 353 71888 Email: Mustafa-ahmed.al-mahdi@itu.int</p>	<p><u>International Labour Organization (ILO)- Regional Office For Arab States</u> Shaza Al Jondi UN Coherence and Resource Mobilization Officer Tel: +961 1 752 400 Ext. 123 Fax: +961 1 752 406 Email: jondi@ilo.org</p>
<p><u>International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)</u> Olivier Ecker Research Fellow Development Strategy and Governance Division Email: O.Ecker@cgiar.org</p>	<p><u>International Civil Aviation Organization</u> David Tiedge Program Coordinator - Cooperative Aviation Security Programme Email: dtiedge@icao.int</p>
<p><u>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</u> Sima Bahous Assistant Secretary-General, Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Bureau for Arab States Tel: +212 905-5450 Email: sima.bahous@undp.org</p>	<p>Adel Abdel Latif Senior Strategic Adviser Tel.: +1 212 906 5477 Email: adel.abdellatif@undp.org</p>
<p>Ali Salman Saleh Programme Analyst Direct: +973 17319423 Mobile: +973 39766366 Fax: +973 17311500 Email: ali.salman@undp.org</p>	<p>Afnan Saeed Coordination/Executive Associate Office: +973 17319414 Fax: +973 17 311500 Email: afnan.saeed@undp.org</p>
<p>Angie Thadani UN Coordination Analyst Tel: +973 17319405 Email: anjali.thadani@one.un.org</p>	<p>Amin Sharkawi Deputy Resident Representative Tel: + 973 1731 9413 Mobile: + 973 3232 3360 Email: amin.sharkawi@undp.org</p>
<p>Avni Chadha Coordination Assistant Office of the Resident Coordinator Tel: +973-17319418 Email: avni.chadha@one.un.org</p>	<p>Dana Al Shamlan Administrative Assistant Tel: + 973 17319411 Email: dana.alshamlan@undp.org</p>
<p>Enas Mohamed Programme Associate Tel: + 973 17 319411 Email: enas.mohamed@undp.org</p>	<p>Jehan AlMurbati Programme Analyst Tel: + 973 17 319411 Email: jehan.almurbati@undp.org</p>

<p>Noeman Al Sayyad Communications Advisor Tel: + 973 17 319411 Email: noeman.alsayyad@undp.org</p>	<p>Peter Grohmann UN Resident Coordinator TRC Office Tel: + 973 17 319 411 Email: peter.grohmann@undp.org</p>
<p>Shalet Pais Programme/Finance Associate Tel: + 973 17 319 411 Email: shalet.pais@undp.org</p>	
<p>UNDSS Yosry Aboelatta Security Adviser - Saudi Arabia & Bahrain Email: yosry.aboelatta@undss.org</p>	<p>UNIC Lakshmy Venkatachalam Team Assistant Email: lakshmy.v@unic.org</p>
<p><u>UN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION</u> <u>FOR WESTERN ASIA-ESCWA</u></p>	
<p>Rima Khalaf Under Secretary General Executive Secretary Tel.:+961978102 Fax: +9611981510/1/2 Email: khalaf@un.org</p>	<p>Karim Taha Khalil Secretary of the Commission Tel.: +9611978847 Fax: +9611981510/1/2 Email: khalil31@un.org</p>
<p>Roula Majdalani Director Sustainable Development Policies Division Tel: +9611978502 Fax: +9611981510/1/2 Email: majdalani@un.org</p>	<p>Mohamed El Moctar Mohamed El Hacene Director Economic Development and Integration Division Email: elzacene@un.org</p>
<p>Juraj Riecan Director Statistics Division Tel.: +961978351 Fax: +9611981510/1/2 Email: riecon@un.org</p>	<p>Haidar Fraihat Director Technology Development Division Tel.: +9611978549 Fax: +9611981510/1/2 Email: fraihat@un.org</p>
<p>Reem Nejdawi Chief, Food and Environment Policies Section Sustainable Development Policies Division Tel: + 9611978578 Fax: +9611981510/1/2 Email: nejdawi@un.org</p>	<p>Ramla Al Khalidi Chief, Strategic Direction and Partnerships Section Tel.: +961978419 Fax: +9611981510/1/2 Email: khalidir@un.org</p>
<p>Carol Chouchani Churfane Chief, Water Resources Section Sustainable Development Policies Division Fax: +9611981510 Fax: +9611981510/1/2 Email: chouchanicherfane@un.org</p>	<p>Oussama Safa Chief, Participation & Social Justice Section Social Development Division Tel: + 961 1 978425 Fax: +9611981510/1/2 Email: safao@un.org</p>
<p>Niranjan Sarangi First Economic Affairs Officer Tel.: +9611978443 Fax: +9611981510/1/2 Email: sarangi@un.org</p>	<p>Monia Braham Yousffi Economic Affairs Officer Food and Environment Policies Section Sustainable Development Policies Division Tel: + 9611978578 Fax: +9611981510/1/2 Email: braham@un.org</p>

<p>Johanna Von Toggenburg Associate Expert Sustainable Development Policies Division Tel: +961978589 Fax: +9611981510/1/2 Email: vontoggenburg@un.org</p>	<p>Jana El Baba Research Assistant Food and Environment Policies Section Sustainable Development Policies Division Tel: + 9611978505 Fax: +9611981510/1/2 Email: baba@un.org</p>
<p>Eugenie Hashem Office of the Director Sustainable Development Policies Division Tel: +961 1 978614 Mobile: +961 3 591503 Fax: +9611981510 Email: hasheme@un.org</p>	<p>Rita Wehbe Research Assistant Food and Environment Policies Section Sustainable Development Policies Division Tel: + 9611978513 Fax: + 9611981510/1/2 Email: wehbe@un.org</p>
<p>UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP)</p>	
<p>Iyad Abumoghli Director and Regional Representative Front office +973-17-812751 Main office +973-17-812777 Fax: +973-17-825110 Email: iyad.abumoghli@unep.org</p>	<p>Abdulelah Al Wadaee ODS Regional Network Coordinator Direct: + 973 17 812760 Main: +973 17 812777 Fax: +973 17 825110/1 E-mail: Abdulelah.Alwadaee@unep.org</p>
<p>Abdelmenam Mohamed Programme Officer Tel: + 973 17 812 777 Fax: + 973 17 825 110 / 111 Email: abdelmenam.mohamed@unep.org</p>	<p>Abdul-Majeid Haddad Regional Climate Change Coordinator Tel: +973 17 812 754 (Office) Fax: +973 17 825 110/1 Mobile: +973 360 44805 Skype id: majeid3 E-mail: majeid.haddad@unep.org</p>
<p>Asiya Amin Programme Assistant Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) Direct: (973) 17 812761 Office: (973) 17 812777 Fax: (973) 17 825110/1 Email: asiya.amin@unep.org</p>	<p>Ali Hassan Mashkooor Finance Assistant Tel: + 973 17 812 792 Fax: + 973 17 825 110/111 Email: ali.hasan@unep.org</p>
<p>Diane Klaimi Regional Coordinator Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Capacity Building, Access to Technology Tel: +973-17812752 Mobile: +973-36006977 Fax +973-17825110 Email: diane.klaimi@unep.org</p>	<p>Awatif Al-Hammadi Programme Assistant Tel: + 973 17 812 777 Direct: + 973 17 812 788 Fax: + 973 17 825 110/111 Email: Awatif.buchiri@unep.org</p>
<p>Henrik Jakobsen Resource Efficiency Specialist Direct Tel: +973 17812768 Mob tel: +973 35116835 Email: henrik.jakobsen@unep.org</p>	<p>Fareed I. Bushehri Regional DTIE Officer, Tel. (Direct): +973 - 17812770 Tel. (Main): +973 - 17812777 Ext. 770 Mobile: +973 – 36044855 or 39661161 Fax: +973 - 17825110/1 E-Mail: fareed.bushehri@unep.org</p>

<p>Ibrahim Thiaw UNEP Deputy Executive Director and Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations Executive Office, Phone: +254-20-7624148 Fax: +254-20-7624006/7624275 E-mail: executiveoffice@unep.org</p>	<p>Hiba Sadaka Programme Assistant Tel. Main : +973-17 812 777 Ext. 786 Tel. Direct : +973-17 812 786 Fax: +973-17 825 110 / 1 Email: hiba.sadaka@unep.org</p>
<p>Lorrain D’Almeida Programme Assistant Tel: + 973 17 812 777 Direct: + 973 17 812 753 Fax: + 973 17 825 110</p>	<p>Melanie Hutchinson Programme Officer Tel: +973 17812775 Fax: +973 17825110 Email: Melanie.hutchinson@unep.org</p>
<p>Marline Nilsson Special Assistant - Deputy Executive Director Tel: +254 72 860 8538 +254 20 762 5238 Email: marlene.nilsson@unep.org</p>	<p>Marie Daher Corthay Regional Information and Outreach Specialist Mobile: +973 36 955 988 Office: +973 178 12 795 Email: Marie.Daher@unep.org</p>
<p>Omaya Atiyani Programme Assistant Tel: + 973 17 812 777 Direct + 973 17 812 751 Fax: + 973 17 825 110 Email: Omaya.atiyani@unep.org</p>	<p>Reem Al-Qawas Finance and Administrative Officer Tel.: +973-17-812790 Fax: +973-17-825110/111 Email: reem.alqawas@unep.org</p>
<p>Steven Stone Chief, Economy and Trade Branch Division of Technology, Industry and Economics UNEP Switzerland Tel: + 41 22 917 8179 Email: steven.stone@unep.org</p>	

ORGANIZERS FROM BAHRAIN – MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

TEL: + 973 17101832

FAX: + 973 17104883

EMAIL: Fatima.Albastaki@social.gov.bh

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1- Abbas Bu Hassan | 41- Mariam Ahmed Salman |
| 2- Abdulla Buzaid | 42- Mariam Al-Darazi |
| 3- Afnan Al-Balushi | 43- Mariam Al-Hajri |
| 4- Ahmed Al-Qattan | 44- Mariam Al-Nassir |
| 5- Ahmed Saeed | 45- Mirfat Saleh |
| 6- Aisha Al Najdi | 46- Mohammad Ashour |
| 7- Ajeeba Al-Alawi | 47- Mohammed Aafaq |
| 8- Alaa Al-Sabaagh | 48- Mohammed Aasheer |
| 9- Ammar Mohammed Omar | 49- Mohammed Abdulrahman Abdulkarim |
| 10- Asma Alas | 50- Mohammed Abdulrahman Zuwaid |
| 11- Badar Al-Khaja | 51- Mohammed Ahmed |
| 12- Badriya Yousif Al-Jeeb | 52- Mohammed Ali Buzuhira |
| 13- Buthina Al-Samak | 53- Mohammed Janahi |
| 14- Deena Aajlan | 54- Mohammed Radhi Rabeaa |
| 15- Emad A. Mohammed AlBuri | 55- Mona Haji |
| 16- Emad Abdulla | 56- Mona Lari |
| 17- Eqbal Salman | 57- Mousa Jaffar Sarhan |

- 18- Fatima Al-Atwai
- 19- Fatima Al-Murbati
- 20- Fatima Kadhim
- 21- Fatima Mahmood
- 22- Fawzia Ebrahim Shukrallah
- 23- Hamid Mirza Abdul Nabi
- 24- Hanaa Al-Rais
- 25- Hanouf Al-Jaber
- 26- Huda Hamood
- 27- Hussain Abdul Nabi Al Buni
- 28- Hussain Janahi
- 29- Isa Yacoub Ahmed
- 30- Ismahane Marouf
- 31- Jamal Badwo
- 32- Jamal Hassan
- 33- Jassim Al-Ghadi
- 34- Jawad Mousa Aljid
- 35- Khawla Jassim Mohammed
- 36- Lamia Al-Zayani
- 37- Maha Hussain Al-Mandeel
- 38- Mahmood Abdul Karim Naama
- 39- Mahra Al-Atawi
- 40- Mariam Abdulla
- 58- Mriam Zain Al-Aabdin
- 59- Munair Al-Balushi
- 60- Mustafa Al-Murbati
- 61- Nadir Salman
- 62- Nesreen Haji
- 63- Randa Farouq
- 64- Rashid Al-Madani
- 65- Riyadh Abdul Aziz
- 66- Saad Yousif
- 67- Sadik Abdali Sahwan
- 68- Said Fadhal
- 69- Sajida Al-Balushi
- 70- Samir Abdulla Ali
- 71- Shaima Isa
- 72- Suad Madan
- 73- Suzan Abu Ameen
- 74- Tamadher Al-Shomali
- 75- Thuraya Amiri
- 76- Wessam Saeed
- 77- Yassin Bu Hazaa
- 78- Younis Hassan Al-Haddar
- 79- Yousif Ahmed Hameed
- 80- Zaina Al-Majid
- 81- Zulaikha Ali Hammada

Annex IV. List of documents

Category	List
Arab Sustainable Development Report (Prototype Edition 2015)	
	1. Technical Summary
	2. Methodology of the Report
Expert Reports	
	1. Financing Sustainable Development in the Arab Region
	2. From Government to Governance: How Will the Arab Region Meet the Goals of Sustainable Development in the Post 2015 Period?
	3. The Institutional Framework of Sustainable Development in the Arab Region: Integrated Planning for the Post-2015
	4. The Social Pillar and the Paradox of Development in the Arab Region
	5. Role of Technology in Sustainable Development in the Arab Region
	6. Women's Rights and Gender Equality for Sustainable Development
	7. Measuring Sustainable Development in the Arab Region
	8. A Human Rights Approach to Sustainable Development in the Arab Region
RCM Issues Briefs	
	1. Economic Growth, Inequality and Poverty in the Arab Region
	2. Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture in the Arab Region
	3. Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in the Arab Region
	4. Water and Sanitation in the Arab Region
	5. Energy in the Arab Region
	6. Employment and Decent Work in the Arab Region
	7. Industrialization and Innovation in the Arab Region
	8. Perspectives on Inequality Challenges in the Arab Region
	9. Making Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable in the Arab Region
	10. Sustainable Consumption and Production in the Arab Region
	11. Climate Change in the Arab Region
	12. Marine Resources in the Arab Region
	13. Terrestrial Ecosystems and Biodiversity in the Arab Region
	14. Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience and Sustainable Development in the Arab Region
	15. Strengthening Regional and Global Partnerships for Trade and Investment in the Arab Region
National Assessments	
	1. Jordan
	2. Lebanon
	3. Morocco
	4. Yemen
	5. Tunisia
	6. Sudan

Annex V. Evaluation of the Forum

An evaluation questionnaire was distributed to assess the relevance, effectiveness and impact of the Forum. A total of 53 participants responded to the questionnaire. The majority of the respondents rated the overall quality of the meeting as excellent or good (85%). The forum objectives were clear according to 82% of respondents and 73% found that the forum did 'good' or 'excellent' in successfully reaching the intended objectives. Participants lauded the facilitation of discussions as well as the quality of presentations and background documents, with over 87% of respondents rating all three categories as 'good' or 'excellent'. The forum presented a unique opportunity for networking and sharing of experience to most respondents.

Most respondents indicated a need to follow-up on the meeting to work on the integration of sustainable development in the Arab region and to create a regional vision. Some participants also suggested that follow-up efforts were needed to improve coordination at the national level, strengthen national statistical focal points, and establish a participatory framework for sustainable development review and follow-up. When asked about suggestions for improving future forums, respondents recommended discussing core topics in the main sessions of the forum rather than in side-events, ensuring a more comprehensive coverage of topics, and providing more space for the presentation of national success stories from the region. Participants also suggested expanding participation in the Forum further to include experts and financing institutions. Finally, participants expressed the wish to have more time to discuss the Bahrain Document.